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THE CHINA PRESS

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DR. WU ASSERTS HE STILL IS LEGAL FOREIGN MINISTER

Issues Statement Declaring Tuan Falsified in Saying He Was Dismissed

WON'T YIELD SEAL

Shanghai Leaders Also Protest Aganst Immunity For Ching House

DEMAND PENALTY

Only Parliament Has Right To Settle Manchus' Fate, They Say

Reuter's Agency last night sent out the following statement issued by Dr. Wu Ting-fang:

"My attention has been drawn to the statement made by General Tuan Chi-jui regarding me. If he is correctly reported, I have to express my surprise that we should have stated what he knew or ought to have known was not true. I have never been dismissed from my office as Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China. It is true that I repeatedly tendered my resignation, but President Li Yuan-hung persistently refused to accept the same. Although at my request I was relieved of my acting appointment as Premier, I continued to be the Minister of Foreign Affairs; and legally I continue to be so until I am relieved of office by a properly constituted government formed in accordance with the provisions of the Provisionel Constitution."

Want Chings Punished

The punishment of all the rebels during the recent crisis in accordance with law and the cancellation of the privileges granted to the Ta Ching Imperial house were demanded by Dr. Wu, Mr. Tong Shao-yi, Weng Chung-yao and Wang Ching-hui yesterday in a telegram to President Li, Acting President Feng and Commander-in-Chief Tuan Chi-jui. The message reads:—

"Chang Hsun was not alone in the inauguration of the present rebellious movement. Offenders who were forced to participate in the movement may be pardonable, but those who planned and instigated the measure should not be allowed escape on the excuse that they were drawn into the action. They should be handed over to a court of law and should not be dealt with in accordance with personal opinions.

"The special privilege extended to the Ta Ching House originated upon the abdication of the Manchu Emperor. When the North and the South met at the Peace Conference in 1911 the two authorised delegates agreed upon the terms and the measure was passed by the provisional legislature at Nanking. Now the Manchu Emperor once more ascended the throne, the privilege at once became ineffective. The fate of the Manchus should then be left to Parliament and no one is capable of announcing to the world that he can protect and renew the privilege of the Manchus.

"In a word, a nation can not exist without law. We will not recognise anything unlawful."

Ask Feng to Tell Policy

The attitude of General Feng Kuo-chang as to his effort to maintain the Constitution was questioned in a join telegram sent yesterday by Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Admiral Chen Pi-kwan. The full text reads:

"We are pleased to learn that you have now assumed office of the acting presidency and despatch troops for the suppression of the rebels. The general condition will be settled hereafter.

"However, we, Ting-fang and Pi-kwan, believe that the monarchical movement should naturally be stamped out, yet the maintenance of the Constitution is even more important in a Republic.

"When I, Ting-fang, acted in the capacity of Premier, I was opposed to the dissolution of Parliament. When I, Pi-kwan, came down South for the support of the Republic, we both acted in order to maintain the Constitution.

"We do not know what is your idea with reference to this point, so we

(Continued on Page 2)

Serious Political Crisis Precipitated in Germany By Reichstag Liberals

Demand For Ministers' Removal And Constitutional Reforms Made Openly In The Press

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 8.—Germany has suddenly been plunged into an unprecedented political crisis by a sensational speech made by the Catholic deputy, Herr Erzberger, during a secret sitting of the Reichstag Committee in which he roundly denounced the German Admiralty and the Pan-Germans as the great obstacles to peace, declaring that the results of German submarine warfare were being exaggerated.

Herr Erzberger, who although denounced by the regular leaders of the Clerical Party has a powerful following, also demanded a real parliamentary system in Germany.

His speech elicited placatory speeches from Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Dr. Helfferich.

These have absolutely failed to convince the influential Liberal press, which is now clamoring for the dismissal of the Minister of Marine, Admiral von Capelle, and even asks whether Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg can remain in office.

The Berliner Tageblatt openly declares that a Coalition Ministry is becoming inevitable and that even leading government circles no longer disguise the necessity for it.

The imperialist organ Tagliche Rundschau mentions that there is a rumor that the Reichstag Committee wants to hear evidence from Marshal von Hindenburg regarding the military situation.

Further developments are expected today and on Monday but the Imperial German Chancellor is warned that shilly-shallying won't be permitted this time.

The reports of the debate in the Reichstag following the speech made by the catholic deputy, Herr Erzberger, show that he was supported by the Nationalist Liberals and Progressives.

The German Chancellor spoke for an hour and a half. He declined to bind himself to a policy of no annexations and no indemnities. His speech caused great dissatisfaction.

Not only the Socialists but the Liberals and other parties are demanding the introduction of a parliamentary system with the appointment of leading deputies of all parties to ministerial posts. Another demand is the introduction of franchise for the Reichstag elections in Prussia.

FRENCH DEPUTIES VOTE CONFIDENCE IN CABINET

Action Taken In Public After Several Secret Sessions On War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 8.—The Chamber of Deputies this morning passed an Order of the Day by 375 to 23 expressing confidence in the Government.

This vote took place at a public sitting of the Chamber following seven secret ones, during which the conduct of the recent military operations was discussed.

The Minister of War, M. Painleve; the Minister of the Interior, M. Malvy, and the Premier, M. Ribot, all took part in the discussion.

The Order of the Day adopted by the Chamber contained the following points among others: "The Chamber welcomes the arrival in France of the first American regiments and the offensive of the Armies of Free Russia as new pledges of the common victory. The Chamber addresses to the valiant troops, officers and soldiers of the Republic and of its Allies, the renewed expression of the gratitude of the nation."

In his speech the Minister of War said they had passed in these last months the most perilous time of war. The old regime in Russia had led to a paralysis of that Ally's armies. Treason had brought about a possibility of a separate Russian peace. The Revolution stopped that possibility and swept away the intrigues but in the period of re-construction which followed. It was possible for the Germans to throw on to the Western Front all their effectives.

On the line of battle in France her whole force was concentrated and yet in spite of that the German troops had everywhere been beaten back. There had been some mistakes, M. Painleve continued, in the last offensive, and it was not necessary to hide or to extennate them as France could look the truth in the face. Her losses had been heavy and the price had been high for the success obtained. Henceforth a policy of prudence, not without energy but having regard to the limits of human achievement, was necessary and that would be the policy of the Government. In General Petain they had such a leader as this policy demanded. He had been one of the first to recognise that it was impossible to use infantry against artillery without a thorough artillery preparation and his wise and careful tactic must be followed.

In co-operation with her Allies, the Minister of War declared, France would never fail nor falter in her task. All her Allies recognised that, but they know also that France has poured out her blood as a vanguard of civilisation. It was that which had brought the United States to her side, as that country was not willing to see France extinguished in her own splendid funeral pyre.

DISARMAMENT FAVORED BY GERMAN SOCIALISTS

Minority At Stockholm Conference Advocates Program To Destroy Militarism

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, July 8.—A manifesto issued by the German Minority Socialists announcing their views concerning peace demands general disarmament as the sole means of destroying militarism, denounces economic warfare, and demands compulsory arbitration, the conclusion of peace without annexations and indemnities and the re-establishment of Servia as an independent nation. It declares that it would be unjust to treat Russian Poland differently from Austrian and German Poland, favors a referendum concerning Alsace-Lorraine, the payment of compensation to Belgium and denounces the policy of colonial conquests.

POOR AIR DEFENCES ANGER LONDON PRESS; INVESTIGATION ASKED

Keen Criticism Of Failure To Stop Latest Raid Made In Press

PARLIAMENT WILL ACT

Serious Riots Directed Against German Shops In North City

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 9.—"What is wrong with our air defences" is the key-note of the comments in this morning's papers. No attempt is made to conceal the dissatisfaction felt that the raiders escaped so easily.

The Times remarks that the raid has produced much anger among the public and the Government must be prepared to face widespread indignation. It is clear that all our aerial arrangements require fresh investigation.

The Daily Chronicle remarks that the raid is not exactly a feather in the cap of the Government or Field-Marshal Viscount French, the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Defences. London's defences must be strengthened.

The Daily Mail calls on the War Cabinet to deal promptly with those responsible for the miserable display of incompetence.

The debate in the House of Commons today is awaited with very keen interest. Colonel Claude Lowther moves the adjournment of the House in the afternoon. He will be strongly supported.

Despite a downpour yesterday thousands of people visited the damaged districts, brakeloads of troops from the Dominions being very prominent. They were very surprised at the smallness of the damage done by the raiders as compared with the wholesale destruction they have seen in France.

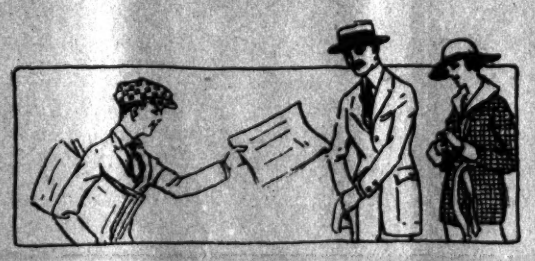
Many Narrow Escapes

Numerous narrow escapes are reported. In one case 300 girls in a factory descended to the cellars. A bomb exploded, blocking the exit, but the police and public hastily cleared the wreckage and the girls marched out unhurt.

A shell struck a famous drapery establishment crowded with women at a bargain-sale. A parapet crashed to the pavement and the shell ricochetted to the other side of the street and damaged a restaurant. A bomb fell in the center of a block of six-story warehouses. A fire broke out simultaneously with the explosion. Some of the workers are missing and it is feared that they are buried under the debris.

One poor quarter suffered badly. The usual Saturday open-air market

(Continued on Page 2)



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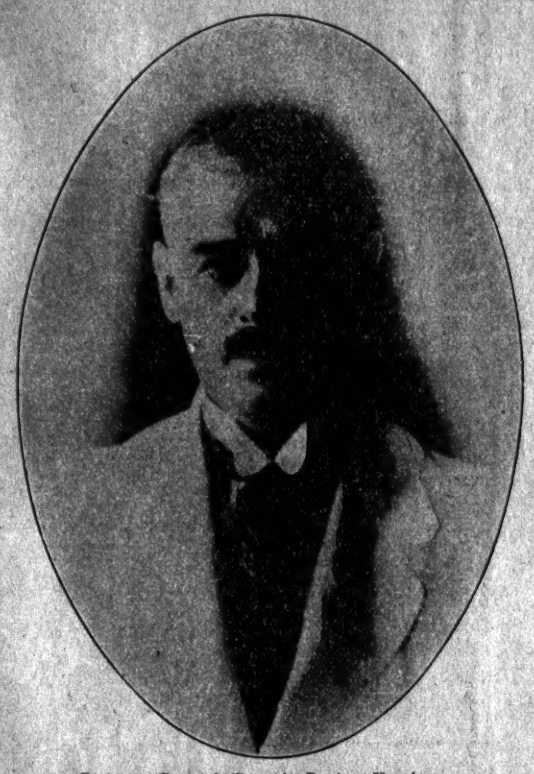
Francis Burton Harrison, Gov.-Gen. of Philippines, Is Anxious to Lead an Island Division in European War



Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison

Chief Executive Whose Administration Has Scored Enviable Success Was Volunteer Officer In Spanish-American Clash

From Our Own Correspondent

Manila, July 2.—Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison, the most popular Chief Executive the Philippines have ever had, is not only willing but anxious to lead a Filipino brigade or division on any one of the fighting fronts in Europe to which he may be assigned.

It is known that Mr. Harrison tendered his resignation to the President nearly two years ago with a request that it be accepted at the convenience of the Government but he has been doing so well in this most important post that President Wilson never has seriously considered making a change.

At the time he sent in his resignation it was Mr. Harrison's desire to retire from public life but since America got into the war his views have undergone a change. He was an officer of volunteers in the Spanish-American war and served until his organisation was mustered out.

The present happy position of the United States in the Philippines, which permits the withdrawal of a considerable part of American troops, and is daily permitting the recall to the United States for active service of dozens of trained American officers of the United States Army, is due beyond question to the far-sighted policy of Mr. Harrison, who is the sixth American to serve as Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.

When Mr. Harrison arrived in the Philippine Islands on October 6, 1913, he came as Chief Executive of a community of which the greater part of his own people were opposed to him through an opposition skillfully fostered and embittered.

After ten years service as a member

(Continued on Page 11)

PROHIBITION MEASURE LIKELY TO PASS IN U.S.

Senate Bill Forbidding Manufacture of Beer and Distilled Liquors Is Favored

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 9.—While the final form which prohibition legislation will take will be settled at a conference of both houses, it is regarded as probable that the Senate's decision prohibiting the manufacture of beer and distilled liquors and forbidding the importation of distilled liquors and also forbidding the use for beverages of such liquors now in bond will be upheld. The Senate also decided that distilled spirits in bond should be paid for on a basis of ten per cent above cost.

The stricter control of the government over exports operates from July 15. An explanatory statement issued by the President on the subject again emphasises that every effort will be made to prevent supplies reaching the Central Powers. The commodities which will be controlled include coke, fuel-oils, kerosene, gasoline, pig-iron, shipplates, scrap-iron, ferromanganese, fertilisers, flour, meal, fodder, meats, fats and food-grains.

The Weather

Hot and humid. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 93.6 and the minimum 77, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 91.8 and 73.8.

BRITISH SUCCESSFUL IN RAID AT HARICOURT

Sir Douglas Haig Also Reports Repulse Of German Sally Near Loos

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 9.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We carried out a raid southeastward of Haricourt and took 35 prisoners and repulsed a raid southeastward of Loos.

Submarines Can't Win War, German Warns

Writer Points Out Allies Are Improving Means Of Destroying U-Boats

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 9.—The military correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, writing an article on the German submarine campaign, recalls how he always warned the German people not to expect too decisive results from it.

"It must be admitted that both in offensive and defensive means for combating submarines our enemies have made progress," he writes.

He then describes methods for destroying submarines, such as nets, mines and smoke-clouds, and continues, "Only continued new construction and technical perfecting of the submarine will permit us to maintain our offensive advantage."

He condemns such statements as that England is completely blockaded and such prophecies as that the submarines will bring a decision by August. He considers submarines cannot produce a decision.

CHANG HSUN DEFIES REPUBLICAN ARMY TO FORCE HIM OUT

Has Decided To Resist Tuan's Entrance Into Peking, Is Report

MOUNTS HIS GUNS

Digs Trenches and Prepares To Make Stand At Nan Chi Tse

MEDIATION FAILS

Two Imperialist Ministers Captured Trying to Make Escape To Tientsin

Chang Hsun will defy the Republican Army, according to a Peking telegram from the Chung Hwa press service last night. Negotiations for peace through the Dutch Minister at Peking have failed and General Tuan Chi-jui as a result has not entered Peking.

At Nan Chi Tse, Chang Hsun has built temporary walls on which machine guns have been mounted and trenches have been made all round the place. He has ordered his pig-tailed troops not to yield their arms.

Prince Tsai Tau, uncle of the Manchu emperor, yesterday called on the Dutch Minister and requested him to negotiate with Tuan Chi-jui for the protection of the Manchu interests upon the abdication of Hsuan Tung. He emphasised the importance of the insertion of the special privilege terms in the new Constitution.

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Tientsin, July 10.—Republican troops searching the trains from Peking last night caught Lai Chen-chun, the imperialist war minister, and Chang Chen-fang, the imperialist minister of finance, who were trying to escape to Tientsin.

The foreign diplomats in the capital are reported to be endeavoring to assist in reaching a settlement by proposing that Chang Hsun's life be spared on the condition that he disbands his army.

Tuan Chi-jui was expected to enter the capital tonight. Special trains have been waiting here to convey him and his party to Peking.

The exodus from Peking to Tientsin continues but at present all is quiet in Peking.

Ultimatum to Chang

Reuter's Pacific service to The China Press

Tientsin, July 10.—Private advices state that General Tuan Chi-kwei, the commander of the Republican forces, and General Tsao Kun, the Military Governor of Chihli, held a conference at Fengtai yesterday evening and decided to attack the Forbidden City unless Chang Hsun withdraws or surrenders within 24 hours.

The following is regarded as an authentic forecast of the new Cabinet:

Premier, Tuan Chi-jui; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Wang Ta-hsieh; Minister of the Interior, Tang Hua-lung; Minister of Finance, Liang Chi-chiao; Minister of War, Wang Shih-chen; Minister of the Navy, Liu Kuang-hsiung; Minister of Communications, Tsao Ju-lin; Minister of Agriculture, Chang Kuo-kan; Minister of Education, Chang Yi-lun; Minister of Justice, Lin Chang-min.

Wang Shih-yuan has been appointed Civil Governor of Chihli.

Peking, July 9.—Mr. Sung Fa-hsiang, director of the Nanking Mint, who has just returned from Tientsin, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said, regarding acting President Feng Kuo-chang's attitude and Premier Tuan Chi-jui's plans for re-organisation:

"Premier Tuan Chi-jui has devoted his whole attention to a settlement of the situation. He has already organised an office of the Cabinet in Tientsin temporarily, pending the arrival of the Acting President. Both will come to the Capital soon to re-organise the Cabinet. Acting President Feng

Kuo-chang is absolutely against a restoration as each disturbance has dragged the people deeper in misery and China has already been reduced to a deplorable condition and her weakness is extreme.

"General Chang Hsun is quite ignorant of the circumstances of the time. He placed the boy emperor on the throne and forged petitions requesting the restoration and consequently opposition has been raised and the whole country aroused to indignation. Besides undermining the foundation of the republic he hastened the end of the Ching family and therefore he is responsible for all the disasters which may result from his actions.

"As President Li Yuan-hung and the provinces requested Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang to assume the post of Acting President he was obliged to comply. It is generally believed that he is the man who will be able to effect the salvation of the nation."

Hunan Province Aroused By Chang Hsun's Action

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Changsha, July 4.—The following proclamation was issued by Tuchun Tan Yen-kai yesterday:

"We have learnt that Chang Hsun has restored the former Ching Dynasty. Hunan province, being loyal to the Republic, will prosecute war against the rebels until their annihilation. We have already invited the union of all the provinces to start a punitive expedition immediately.

"We shall be responsible for the maintenance of the peace and order of the province and our citizens shall remain at their business as usual. Do not listen to rumors, but keep your presence of mind. Should there be any who will take advantage of the conditions and cause any disturbance, they will be drastically dealt with."

Following is a notice for a mass meeting which was held yesterday.

"News from Peking last night reports the Restoration of the former Ta Ching Emperor, Hsuan Tung, to the throne through the armed force of the rebel, Chang Hsun. President Li has been imprisoned and the rebel has disgraced him with the honor of a first class duke.

"On account of their opposition, both Tuan Chi-jui and Li Ching-hsi are coming down to the south. The overthrowing of our country is at hand. Distress is felt throughout the nation.

"We, therefore, will hold a meeting this afternoon at the Provincial Education Association to formulate plans for the maintenance of the Republic and salvation of the nation, and trust that all loyal citizens will attend."

This was signed by 24 leading citizens of Changsha.

At the mass meeting great indignation was expressed and the leaders decided unanimously to support Governor Tan in joining with the southern provinces in a declaration without truce against Chang Hsun and the monarchy.

Today's developments are as follows: Changsha city has been put under martial law so that there may be no possibility of individuals carrying arms and explosives. General Wu Kwang-hsin at Yochow, with his force of northern soldiers, has entered into an amicable arrangement with Governor Tan, and the two will cooperate against the monarchy. An available Hunan troops will be sent porth to resist the monarchical movement and the city will have only the Governor's bodyguard left for its protection.

Entente Powers Demand Chang Hsun Leave Peking

(From The Chinese Press)

The Entente Powers have demanded through their Ministers at Peking the immediate withdrawal of Chang Hsun's troops to 40 li from the Metropolis.

The members of the family of President Li Yuan-hung are now at the French Legation.

Generals Chang Hui-chi of Shantung and Ni Shih-chung of Anhui have jointly occupied Hsuchowfu.

The financial department of Nanking reports that it has completed negotiations for a loan from the Bank of China for $1,000,000 and another from the Bank of Communications for $300,000. General Feng invited the managers of both banks and effected a further joint loan for $500,000.

Jehol and Kweihua have both reported to the Nanking Government that pig-tailed troops have occupied their cities.

General Wang Shih-chen has assumed office in accordance with Chang Hsun's requests.

All the Chekiang, Kiangsi and Sunkiang contingents are now congregated at Nanking ready for action against the North. General Feng has given them secret orders to prepare for the mutiny of the pig-tailed troops.

Gen. Feng Panishes Chang In His Opening Mandate

The first Presidential Mandates since the restoration of Hsuan Tung appeared in the Tientsin papers Monday. They were signed by Acting President Feng and Tuan Chi-jui countersigned them as Premier.

One of them dismisses Chang Hsun from his offices as Inspector-General of the Yangtsze and Tuchun of Anhui as well as depriving him of all other honors and medals. He was ordered to be arrested and punished in accordance with law.

The second ordered all civilians to remain at ease and to avoid all rumors that might cause disturbance to public peace. The third appoints General Feng as Acting President in accordance with the second section of Article 5 of the laws governing the Presidential election.

Annamite Troops Go North

A batch of 70 Annamite soldiers left Shanghai for Tientsin yesterday by the s.s. Fengtien. Another company of 69 left for the same port by the Shengking on Monday.

Poor Air Defences Anger London Press

(Continued from Page 1)

was proceeding when bombs were dropped wholesale. An eye-witness saw shops falling across the street. Police and special constables extricated three dead men and then found three children and a woman alive. All the stalls in the market were blown to bits.

A thrilling episode was witnessed over the East End. A British airman dived four or five times in rapid succession into the enemy, scattering them temporarily. In one dive he cut off one of the enemy who fell hundreds of yards behind his companions but eventually regained his position in the formation.

Attacks On Raiders Sporadic

It is supposed that the enemy machines each carried two observers. The raiders had the advantage of never being attacked in force. It was always a case of our isolated flying men doggedly hanging on to their formidable formation.

One of the buildings bombed was a popular resort for Germans before the War.

The anti-German riots spread to north London. Thousands of people, especially women, marched through the streets shouting "Down with the Germans." Several shops belonging to Germans were wrecked. The damage amounts to several thousands of pounds. A policeman was hurt and several arrests made.

News Brevities

Judgment will be handed down in the British Supreme Court tomorrow morning in the appeal case of Dr. E. L. Marsh v. Mr. Hayley Morriss.

* * *

Mr. A. P. Blunt, British Vice-Consul in charge of the shipping office, is to leave the next week-end for England to join the Chinese Labor Battalion.

* * * *

The death of Mr. C. A. Woodhead of the Imports Department of Jardine, Matheson and Co., is reported from Hongkong. The fatal accident happened at Canton, where Mr. Woodhead had gone to spend a few days with friends and the details are not yet known. A wire was received Sunday stating that there had been an accident and asking that two nurses be sent to Canton. The following day another telegram brought news of the death. Mr. Woodhead was 30 years old and came to Hongkong four years ago from Bradford. He was active in athletic circles, was a member of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and was widely known and popular.

* * *

For those who cannot get away for the Summer but require a change and quiet nights amidst pleasant surroundings, the Burlington Hotel, situated near town and yet away from the noise and dust, is an ideal spot. Fine airy rooms are to be had at reasonable rates.

* * *

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the American Woman's Club held at the home of Mrs. Lobingier Monday, decision was reached to hold a War Relief Bazar on November 24. Many novelties will be brought out from America for early Christmas shoppers.

Still In Cabinet Declares Dr. Wu

(Continued from Page 1)

dare to disclose our views to exchange for your valuable opinion."

Tuan Assumed Command On Own Accord, Is Charge

The real condition of the punitive expedition in the North against Chang Hsun was revealed by Mr. Chang Chi, former Speaker of the Senate to a CHINA PRESS representative. According to Mr. Chang, General Tuan Chi-jui, who is today hailed by many as the hero of the victorious Republican Army, was in fact a week ago helpless.

"Tuan then didn't have a single soldier that he could command. He stayed at Tientsin like a ship without a paddle," asserted Mr. Chang. "When I was about to leave the city, Tuan on July 2 sent Fan Yuan-lien and Liu Kwei-yi to approach Mr. Wu Ching-lien, speaker of the House, and myself and requested us to look out for a job for him in the South.

"Tuan did not have the face to approach us personally. He knew at that time h's name was at stake. He had no troops to control.

"When Chang Hsun restored the monarchy, the entire situation was changed. Although he himself was at a loss to know what to do during the excitement, his advisers, Liang Chi-chao and Tang Hua-lung, were informed that the regiment commander of Langfang, Feng Yoh-hsian, had declared himself to be opposed to the monarchy and advised Tuan to take advantage of the situation.

"Through General Chang Shao-chen, Tuan was introduced to Feng, who gave him his regiment, but instead of beginning his march against Peking, he asked Liang Chi-chao to despatch circular telegrams for him telling the world that he had already begun his march, while he went down to Machang, where is stationed General Li Chang-tai with his one division of men.

"Tuan informed Li that the Langfang troops under him had already started and he needed all Li's forces to rout Chang Hsun. Li could not refuse because he had then declared himself against Chang.

"Meanwhile, Tuan, who three days ago was but a helpless citizen, led the troops under Li as well as those of Feng and created himself commander-in-chief of the punitive expedition, without even consulting the other generals who were working for the same cause, like Tsao Kun, Chen Kwan-yuan, and Tuan Chi-kwei.

"Today he is entering Peking: he assumes all the importance of the hero of the battle of Langfang, but the real hero is Feng Yoh-hsian."

Tuan Won't Have Parliament, Prediction of Sung Hung-yi

"Tuan Chi-jui won't have a Parliament" was the statement made by Mr. Sung Hung-yi, former Minister of the Interior, when interviewed by a representative of THE CHINA PRESS. "He wants merely the signboard of a Republic in order to carry out his desire for a dictatorship with himself at the head of it.

"Tuan is one of the most conservative of the Peiyang faction and will do anything except to promote the interests of the people. During the year that he acted as Premier, he sought to destroy the Constitution and dissolve Parliament. He should be ranked as the first cause of the whole crisis.

"People should distinguish the difference between Chang Hsun as a rebel in his monarchical activities and others as rebels for their activities in destroying the Republic. We should not forget the revolt of Ni Shih-chung and we should not ignore the Tuan faction that participated at the headquarters of the rebel general staff at Tientsin.

"Everyone knows that since Tuan's success as Premier of the Republic he allied himself with many questionable characters. The Hsuchowfu Conference, the Nanking Conference, then the Pengpu Conference and finally the Military Conference at Peking were all promoted by Tuan, and his object was to obtain the Presidency.

"Tuan Chi-jui effected the dissolution of Parliament with the help of Chang Hsun, and the chief culprit for the destruction of the Constitution was not Chang but Tuan. As soon as Chang entered Peking, Tuan and Liang Chi-chao took advantage of the situation and began their campaign against Chang and Li Ching-hsi.

"When Chang Hsun restored the monarchy, Tuan did not know what to do. When he found the Chihli troops were against Chang Hsun he acted likewise. And what he did was the mere sending away of a few circular wires, composed and edited by Liang Chi-chao. He himself never participated actually in the fight.

"I admit that he has a certain amount of social prestige that makes him more influential than others. Privileged by his position, he today claims to be the hero of the time in the suppression of the rebels. But Chang Hsun would have been ousted any way."

Asked what will the Southern provinces do if Tuan remains in office as Premier, after the republic is restored, Mr. Sung stated that they will not recognise them but will organised a provisional government in the South.

"But the Peking Government will be the recognised government in the view of the foreign powers?"

"That may be so," was the response, "but we cannot forsake a genuine Republic just because foreign powers have failed to recognise us."

Mr. Sung believes that the 200 parliamentarians now at Tientsin will join the Shanghai Parliamentariana if the latter decide to organise themselves at a definite place.

POSITION OF SHAOHSING

The position of the wreck of the sunken steamer Shaohsing is given as follows by the Coast Inspector:

The position of the wreck of the s.s. Shaohsing has been verified; from the wreck of the Tungsha Lightvessel it bears N. 42 degrees W., magnetic, distant 2½ miles.

The wreck, which lies in the fairway of the South Channel entrance to the Yangtsze River with its head pointing N.E. by N. ¾ degrees N., is submerged with the exception of masts and funnel. Immediate steps are being taken to establish two Green wreck marking buoys, each exhibiting an occult white light every 8 seconds; light 4 seconds, eclipse 4 seconds.

One of these buoys will be moored at a distance of 6½ cables S. 488 E., magnetic, from the wreck. These buoys will be approximately in line with the southern extremity of the wreck.

When these buoys have been placed in position the Revenue Steamer, which has been acting as a temporary wreck marking vessel, will be withdrawn.

Vessels are urged not to navigate this locality at night without a pilot.

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SAYS DEPORTATION WAS PLANNED IN 1915

Belgian Government Charges A Calculated German Policy To Coerce Workmen

HOW IDLENESS WAS FORCED

By Huge Fines, Confiscation Of Plants And Prevention of Public Work

Washington, June 3.—The deportation of Belgian civilians for forced labor in Germany, according to a formal statement of the Belgian Government, was deliberately planned as early as the Summer of 1915, and was a natural sequence of the calculated policy of exploitation of the occupied territory pursued by the German military authorities since the early days of the invasion. The assertions of the Government at Havre are embodied in a memorandum which the Belgian Minister, M. de Cartier, has transmitted to the Secretary of State.

In transmitting the memorandum, M. de Cartier says:

"This document is a complete refutation of the excuses offered by the German authorities for these acts of barbarity, and is a clear statement of the successive steps by which Germany has sought to break down the patriotic spirit of the Belgian workmen and to enslave them for work of military utility against our own fellow countrymen."

Discussing the variety of reasons offered by the Germans for the deportations, the memorandum says:

"The fact will not escape an attentive mind that the motives set forth in the plea of the German Government are contradictory to each other.

"Indeed, if it be accepted as true that the deportations are caused by the stagnation of industry in occupied Belgium, then it would be unjust to accuse the Belgian laboring class of laziness in this case of involuntary unemployment. If, on the contrary, there is really laziness on the part of the Belgian laboring class, then there must be work for them to do in Belgium; consequently the deportation into Germany is an entirely arbitrary act, and it is incomprehensible that an attempt should be made to justify it on the ground of the stagnation of Belgian industry.

"What is, however, the real situation in occupied Belgium?

"The cessation of the larger part of Belgian industry is an admitted fact. But Germany founds an argument upon this fact as upon an event due to the circumstances of a state of war, and in the presence of which the good intentions of the occupant were powerless.

"However, this is not the case. The depressed condition of Belgian industry is not a case of accident caused by the force of extraneous circumstances unconnected with the action of the German authorities; these authorities are, on the contrary, personally responsible. Their responsibility is double. The German Government is the direct author of the crisis in Belgian industry and labor. The German Government has deliberately prevented the Belgians from applying the remedy.

Exploitation Carefully Planned

"Since the occupation of Belgium the German authorities, in spite of their deceitful proclamations, have put into effect the plan worked out in August, 1914, at Berlin, by Dr. W. Rathenau, for the systematic exploitation of all the economic resources of occupied countries to the profit of the war organisation of the empire.

"This plan allowed, notably, the seizure of all stocks of raw materials existing in the occupied territorries, and the transfer of them into Germany, in order to avert the consequences of the closure of the seas. This was to be completed by the removal of the implements of labor and, in general, by the removal of all means of production which the empire might need for the continuation of the struggle. Economic commissions attached to all the military authorities in the occupied territories, were to be constituted the agents for putting into execution the Rathenau Plan. By this plan—as the German publicists have written on so many occasions with the approval of the censor—the war carried on by the empire would take on the character of an economic war.'

"This program was methodically carried out."

The memorandum then cites the German official bulletin of laws and decrees for the occupied territory published at Brussels from the end of August, 1914, containing more than 120 orders relating to economic conditions, many of them commandeering raw materials, finished products, and tools, as well as domestic animals, crops, and seeds.

Robbed By German Rivals

"The Belgian Government," it continues, "knows that the operation of removing machines and installation was, in several cases, confined to the representatives of German firms who were the direct competitors of the Belgian industries, and that, in at least one instance, in an artificial silk factory, the Belgian firm's secret process of fabrication was ascertained from the factory inspected.

"Numerous Belgian industries have been placed under sequestration without plausible reason.

"Finally, the German authorities, in 1916, placed prohibitive tariffs on the remaining Belgian industries which had still maintained a relative degree of activity through their commercial relations with certain neutral countries; the glass industry and the metallurgic industry.

"The export taxes at present known to the Belgian Government, and several of which have been applied without legal publication, are the following:

(1) A tax of 1 per cent ad valorem on all exportations, (order of May 2, 1916.)

(2) A tax of 30 florins ($12) per ton on all metallurgic products exported to Holland.

(3) A tax of 10 per cent ad valorem on the exportation of window glass and other merchandise intended for lands beyond the sea.

"Moreover, it appears from recent information that the German administration requires from Belgian exporters the deposit of a guarantee of 20 per cent of the value of all merchandise exported in order to insure the return to Belgium of the entire proceeds of the sale.

"These prohibitive measures are of a nature to close to Belgian industry any markets which may have remained open, and even to render impossible all export trade.

Vast Taxes Laid On Belgium

"Attention can be called here only to the principal acts which have marked the German financial policy:

(a) A war tax of 40,000,000 francs per month for the benefit of the German war treasury—a tax fixed, at first, for one year, the Belgian provinces being jointly and severally responsible, (December, 1914,) with the official promise that there should not be afterward any other war tax. In November, 1915, however, this tax was made permanent. In November, 1916, after nearly 1,000,000,000 francs had been extracted from the country, the tax was increased by the sum of 10,000,000 francs per month, (50,000,000 francs instead of 40,000,000.)

(b) Imposition of the mark at the forced rate of 1 franc 25 centimes.

(c) Refusal of the German authorities to accept marks in payment of the war tax, of which a large proportion was required to be paid in francs.

(d) Absolute prohibition of the exportation of securities, even to pay for commodities necessary for the feeding of the civil population.

(e) Extortion of marks held as cash reserve by Belgian banks, (the Banque Nationale and the Societe Generale,) that is to say, 430,000,000 marks which were transported into Germany (September 12, 1916) with the stipulation of repayment two years after the end of the war at the average rate of exchange of Berlin at that period.

"Any country whatever, if subjected to such a system of exploitation, would find itself overwhelmed by the calamity of unemployment. The number of Belgian workers (men) thus reduced to idleness, in spite of their desire to work, varies between 300,000 and 400,000; if this number (which the German statements tend to exaggerate in order to draw some quibbling argument)—if this number is not greater, it is due only to the prodigies of ingenuity and initiative of the Belgians, who have truly shown themselves in this, as in other spheres, 'the nation that will not die.'"

Next it is shown that the aid dispensed to the victims of the German invasion, amounting to 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 francs a month, has not cost Germany a cent and has been only a small charge on the local budgets of the occupied territory—thus disposing of the oft-quoted German argument that it could not permit such considerable burdens to be placed upon local communities.

Efforts of the Belgian authorities to keep the population from falling into the habits of idleness so strongly reprobated by the late von Bissing and other apostles of German humanitarianism were thwarted by the German authorities. One of these plans was to require the unemployed who received allowances from charity to take up the study of a trade. The operation of this plan was paralysed by German interference.

Deportations Planned In 1915

"The fact is," the memorandum continues, "that while artificially creating unemployment in Belgium by the removal of stocks of raw materials and tools and by the restrictions placed upon the commercial activity of the country, the German administration had conceived the idea of enrolling the workers, thus thrown into enforced idleness, in the service of its war industries, either in the requisitioned Belgian factories or in Germany.

"At the beginning of the Summer of 1915 a campaign was started to overcome, in this matter, the passive resistance of Belgian patriotism; the German authorities had had recourse, successively or simultaneously, to the bait of high wages, to intimidation, then to violence, in order to procure the manual labor necessary for their military objects, (see the eighteenth and nineteenth reports of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry in regard to the violation of the law of nations;) but these attempts had failed; very few Belgian workmen had consented to engage themselves in the service of the enemy; of the others, a certain number had been deported to Germany as prisoners as a punishment for their refusal. Then the German administration resolved to prevent, by all means in its power, the Belgian unemployed from finding elsewhere a livelihood or assistance; it counted upon holding them at its mercy by the pressure of the needs of the destitution of their families."

Thwarted Efforts At Employment

Still more incredible, except on the assumption that Germany had set out to reduce Belgium to such a state that she could make to the world the plea that the Belgians' alternatives were beggary or deportation, was the German opposition to works of public utility for the benefit of the unemployed. The Province of Luxembourg had completely solved its problem of unemployment by organising works of improvement of this character when the order of May 2, 1916, was issued, in which the local authorities were directed to abandon these works, on which nearly $2,000,000 had been spent, because, as the memorandum says, "it was a matter of work for the unemployed." When the Luxembourgers thus thrown out of employment sought work in other communes, the German authorities refused to authorise any work where employment was given to workmen from outside communes.

"Thus hunted down," says the memorandum, "in every place where employment could still be obtained in Belgium, the Belgium laboring class, at the end of September, 1916, found itself compelled to fold its arms by order of the German authorities.

'This was the moment chosen by the German Government to decree the deportation of the Belgian unemployed into Germany, under the official pretext 'that sufficient occupation for the unemployed could no longer be found in Belgium.'

The memorandum refuses the German allegation that the British blockade, by shutting out raw materials, was responsible for the economic woes of Belgium, showing that a system of imports of such materials under neutral guarantees, failed of adoption because of Germany's refusal to give the guarantees required of her.

The deportation order of Oct. 3, 1916, to which the Belgian Government contends all Germany's previous policy had been leading up, was essentially a war measure.

"This character is shown, in the first place, by the authority from which it emanates, and which is, not the civil Government of unoccupied Belgium, but the German General Headquarters. This character is shown, moreover, by the fact that similar orders were given out simultaneously, and by the military authorities also, covering the occupied districts of Poland and Lithuania. In both cases it was only the putting into execution of a general plan tending to complete the entire incorporation of the resources (men as well as goods) of the occupied countries into the war organisation of the empire.

"Finally, this character is shown, in an absolutely decisive way, by the correlation, today openly avowed, between the order of Oct. 3, 1916, and the law of December, 1916, ordering the mobilisation in Germany itself of the entire able-bodied civil population for the auxiliary service of the army. The deported Belgians have been incorporated into this vast economic military organism by approximately the same legislative claim and for exactly the same ends as the able-bodied male population of Germany; that is to say, to aid the German Army to support the burden of the war and to make a supreme effort."

'Heinous' And 'Inexpiable' Crime

The memorandum closes with these words:

"The spectacle of such odious injustice creates, day by day, more clearly in the souls of all who witness it, the impression of an exceptionally heinous crime which is inexpiable, although now carried on with momentary impunity.

"As to those who are the victims, their resolution, rising above the cruelty and suffering which is their lot, remains steadfast and unshakable. No peace is possible, nor durable, without the observance of the elementary rules of right, one of the first of which is respect for the human person. No abuse of force can exhaust the resistance of the Belgian people to foreign oppression. All history witnesses that the aspiration of the Belgian people for independence is indomitable, and that their endurance will win the mastery over tyranny.

A LONG WAR, SAYS MR. TAFT

Thinks America May Be Called On To Send 3,000,000 Men

Atlantic City, N. J., May 22.—"I believe it more than probable that the war will last two years at least and possibly longer and during this time we will have to send from one to three million men across the sea," said former President Taft, addressing the Atlantic City War Work Committee at the Hotel Chalfonte tonight. He made an appeal for funds for welfare work among the soldiers in the trenches and training camps; $50,000 was subscribed.

Mr. Taft declared that there was not the slightest chance but that the Allies would ultimately be victorious. He said that the people of this country had not as yet realised what the war was and probably would not until after American soldiers had lost their lives in the trenches. He characterised the acts of Germany which forced this country into the struggle as the greatest diplomatic blunder of the ages.

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"But, lo! and just as the coach drove off, Miss Sharp put her pale face out of the window and actually flung the book back into the garden."
W. M. Thackeray "Vanity Fair." Ch. 1.

"Johnson's Dixonary!" well, that was a pity, for a Dictionary is a useful thing. It will tell you many things you want to know e.g. the word Tobacco is derived from the Indian name for a pipe and Cigarette is "a little Cigar": but for a knowledge of The "Three Castles" Cigarettes one must turn to Thackeray's "Virginians" for there he says:—

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U-BOATS WERE IN PATH OF FRENCH MISSION

Steamer Carrying Joffre And Viviani Changed Its Course On Last Day

GREETED ON THEIR RETURN

French Crowds Welcome Them; Joffre Says 'Its Like New York'

Paris, May 23.—Enormous crowds, cheering tumultuously, welcomed the French mission to the United States on its arrival here from America. Premier Ribot, Minister of the Interior Malvy, and other members of the Cabinet were at the station to welcome the Commissioners.

"Why, this is like New York," said Marshal Joffre as the automobiles which conveyed the members of the mission from the station were halted on account of the density of the cheering crowd. The police lines were broken through by the throngs of spectators, who surrounded the automobiles waving flags and handkerchiefs.

Premier Ribot congratulated the members of the mission upon the results of their trip to America, as did the other Cabinet members. Various Generals and Admirals were at the station to meet their respective chiefs, as well as numerous members of Parliament. All the way from Brest, at Le Mans, Laval, Rennes, and Chartres, crowds filled the stations, and M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre received deputations of the provincial authorities.

After the official reception was over M. Viviani, discussing his departure from Washington, said:

"I told President Wilson how deeply touched I was by the manifestations of the sympathy of the American people. The President replied simply, 'We are brothers in the same cause.'"

The steamer on which the mission returned to France changed her course shortly before reaching port owing to the reported presence of German submarines in the vicinity, according to the Temps today.

The warning, says the newspaper, was received off Ushant, when the wireless reported that one or two German submarines had succeeded in sinking three cargo steamers on the same day in the locality in question.

The steamer on which the Commissioners returned dropped anchor off Brest nine days after its distinguished passengers had said farewell to President Wilson. The Commissioners left Washington in the evening, going to the railway station singly so as not to attract attention. They traveled to the port of embarkation on a special train and boarded an armed ship at midnight. The vessel sailed immediately.

In spite of their crowded days in America, filled with traveling, speechmaking, banquets, and other festivities, the French Commissioners showed little sign of fatigue when they started on their voyage home. The first morning out Minister of Justice Viviani exercised himself by clambering in the rigging, swinging from deck to deck like a candidate for athletic honors. Marshal Joffre took his exercise in answering 238 of 800 unanswered letters which were brought aboard by his aid, Lieutenant Francois de Tessan. M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre received many thousands of letters from Americans, and regretted very much that it was impossible for them to answer all, particularly those from children. They believe they have acknowledged all communications containing money, the total amount received for various charities amounting to about 2,000,000 francs.

All the members of the mission have returned to France satisfied with the results of their trip. They were delighted with the courtesy of the President, the warmth of the public reception, and the good-will toward France shown wherever they went. They brought away with them the conviction that America would play a part in the war commensurate with her greatness. President Wilson, in saying good-bye, gave M. Viviani a cordial letter to President Poincare of considerable length, covering three pages written in the President's rather close hand.

Marshal Joffre has brought with him certain memoranda of things agreed upon, including the early cooperation of the United States on the western front, which has been announced in part in America since the commission left. Admiral Chocheprat has a clear working understanding of American naval purposes, and Marquis de Chambrun of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has made a special study of America's relation to international political problems. He will tell what he has learned at a special meeting of the Chamber Committee.

The council of war met today under the Presidency of M. Poincare, with M. Viviani, the Minister of Justice, and General Foch, Chief of Staff of the Ministry of War, present, this being the first official participation of M. Viviani since his return from the United States.

The French newspapers and people continue to discuss with great approval the reception of the French mission in America and the importance of the results obtained in many directions. The Temps quotes a member of the immediate entourage of Marshal Joffre on the innumerable ways in which the warmth of American sentiment toward France was manifested, and adds:

"Thanks to the intervention of M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre an American division of from 25,000 to 30,000 men will soon arrive in France."

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

PLAY A SAFETY YOU CANT MAKE IT— PLAY A SAFETY
CINCH FRANK— RIGHT AROUND THE TABLE ITS A CINCH 3 CUSHION SHOT
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NO COACHING ALLOWED BOYS (WHISPER) YOU GOT IT THAT'S RIGHT, ENGLISH TO THE LEFT— E-A-S-Y
THEY DONT CARE WHO WINS AS LONG AS I DONT
INDOOR SPORTS.
PLAYING THE FINAL MATCH IN A HICK BILLIARD TOURNEY WHERE NO COACHING— WAS TO BE ALLOWED.

PRESIDENT REVIEWS VETERANS IN GRAY

'Call Us If The Boys Can't Do It!' O!d Southern Warriors Shout

Washington, June 7.—Ten thousand Confederate veterans, remnants of the host that stormed the gates of the capital more than fifty years ago, marched up Pennsylvania Avenue today in review before President Wilson.

The battle-scarred Stars and Bars mingled with the Stars and Stripes, in symbol of a re-united country; a guard of honor of Grand Army veterans escorted the Confederates, and marching as a rear-guard were 2,500 men of the Officers' Reserve Training camp at Fort Myer.

Remnants of famous contingents of the Confederate army, Forrest's cavalry, the Stonewall brigade and others, marched between cheering lines and past the White House where President Wilson reviewed them.

President Wilson was on the reviewing stand more than two hours, and in spite of a heavy rain he stayed until the last man had passed. Most of the time he was on his feet with his hat in his hand acknowledging greetings. Some of the old soldiers insisted on shaking hands with the President as the parade moved by.

"We go to France or anywhere you want to send us," cried one party of veterans. Another company shouted:

"Call on us if the boys can't do it."

A sign that attracted the attention of the President read in letters two feet high: "Damn a man who ain't for his country right or wrong."

One old man in gray yelled:

"To hell with Germany."

The President only smiled.

Chief Justice White, a veteran Confederate officer, came to the reviewing stand early, but left just before the Louisiana delegation passed, and marched with it before the President arm in arm with another Louisiana veteran. Many veterans pranced through the court of honor doing buck and wing steps which kept the President smiling. Many women marched in the parade.

Several members of the Cabinet, Ambassador Jusserand of France and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice of Great Britain, had seats close to the President and one or two military and naval attaches of the allied countries watched the remnants of one of the world's great armies march by.

The Veterans re-elected General George P. Harrison of Opelika, Ala., their Commander in Chief, and selected Tulsa, Okla., as the place for the 1918 meeting.

Most of the Veterans will go tomorrow to Gettysburg battlefield, where a statue to the Virginia soldiers will be unveiled.

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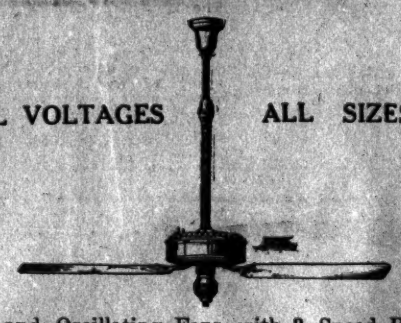

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A WORD OF CAUTION

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

Keep the kidneys well. They do more work than any other organ of the body, because the blood all goes to the kidneys thousands of times a day to be filtered and purified.

Think for a moment what happens when the kidneys do not act properly.

These impurities stop in the system. They are poisons, and cause more different kinds of trouble than any other sort of poison, for they saturate every nerve and tissue.

But Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are the special kidney helper. They act only on the kidneys and bladder, and they heal and correct their action in a gentle way. That helps the kidneys to properly filter these poisons out, and when this is done you will be well in every fibre.

You may be ill, and never have suspected your kidneys as the cause. If so, note carefully whether their action is normal. Is there a sediment? Is there rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, gravel? Are you excitable and nervous, sleepless and irritable? Is the stomach right? Do your limbs swell (dropsy)? Have you no ambition, no life?

These are some of the symptoms of kidney impurities in the blood. There are many more, but these show our meaning.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require in

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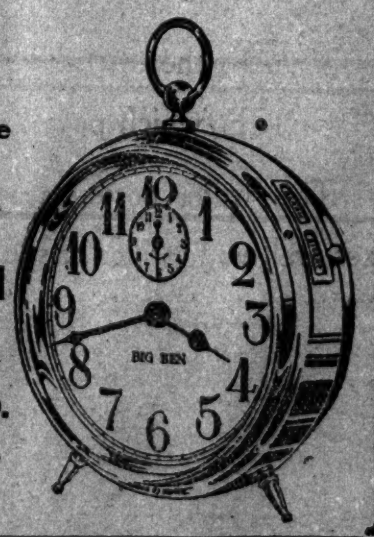

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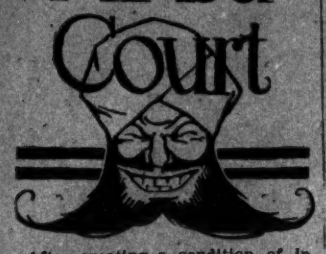

After creating a condition of insomnia among all the echoes on Foochow Loo, Waung Foh-sung and Nyi Di-kyui settled on the sum Waung should pay to ride in Nyi's ricsha as far as a given point. But by this time it was growing dark. Waung pointed out that the Municipal regulations call for lights on all vehicles after dusk. Nyi acquiesced and said that as he was just out of candles he would step into a nearby shop and stock up on the necessary illuminating material. Returning, he rubbed his eyes and then yelled for the police. Where his fare and ricsha had been there was only an aching and desolate void.

Waung was found happily ricshaing around, looking for passengers, and was lugged off to the Mixed Court, where he shrugged his shoulders in bored fashion when given nine months and expulsion.

Retiring From Business

Coming out of the Dau domicile at 1125 North Shanse Road, Dzung Ah-zhoo ran plump into Dau Tsung. What made the meeting all the more awkward for Dzung was the fact that he had the Dau family tea pot under his arm. He was evidently still a bit dazed when he arrived at the police station, confessing to the following additional thefts:

On May 24—1 brass kettle, from Tsang Chi-ching.

May 26—1 wooden clock and 1 teapot, from Zuh Dang-ta.

May 29—2 articles of clothing, from Dau Tsong-toong.

May 29—1 clock, from Hoong Tsnying.

May 30—1 brass kettle, property of Yui Ah-foh.

May 30—1 brass water pipe, property of Fau Tung-ching.

July 1—1 zinc teapot, from Ng Tsiang-sze.

July 6—1 brass kettle, from Zuh Poo-sung.

Net proceeds—Five years in the reformatory.

Add Perils of Bathing

Wong Ah-sung, being oppressed by the heat of the day, went into a bath house on Hupeh Road to seek relief. A couple of minutes later he dashed out wearing scarcely anything except a couple of knife wounds. By reason of his outer appearance and a few lusty shrieks he collected a large crowd, including a couple of policemen, one of whom conducted an investigation.

Wong's mishap, according to the investigator, was the upshot of a row among the bath coolies over ownership of a pair of pants. Wong happened into the bath room just as the argument was hottest and, being in a state of extreme negligee, was mistaken for one of the coolies and stabbed. A considerable swarm of evidence seemed to settle on the person of one Zi Liang-zung. He begs to announce that on account of pressing engagements elsewhere he will be unable to dispense hot towels at the old stand for the next two months.

Will Exhibit Laces For Red Cross Funds

It is proposed that an exhibition of laces and embroideries from all countries be held on December 7 and 8.

This exhibition, which is under the patronage of Mesdames Grosse and Wilden and M. Siffert will be in aid of Belgian, French and Russian benevolent societies and it is earnestly hoped by the organisers that all Allies and their friends will lend such articles as they may possess, and thus contribute to the success of the exposition. Further details will be announced later.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. July 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. July 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. July 19
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. July 14
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru July 20
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia .... July 21
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. July 31

GERMANY WILL PAY FOR WRONGS DONE IN FRANCE, SAYS KIPLING

'Allies Bound To Take Vengeance For Destruction Wrought, Not As Vengeance, But As Surgical Operation Needed By Kaiser's People'

By Rudyard Kipling

(A Statement in French During His Recent Visit to Bordeaux)

Bordeaux, May 10.—"The French people need not be unduly worried about the wholesale, systematic destruction committed by the Germans in their retreat from the northern provinces. Civilised nations will never allow one country to assassinate another with impunity. Germany will pay for all she is doing in France.

"The allies are not out for complete revenge, but they will be bound to take vengeance not as such, but as a surgical operation, of which the Germans stand in need. And the most terrible part about it will be that it will be done in cold blood, just as were the crimes which the enemy has committed. I have received letters from friends at the front who have seen the desolation and the willed abominations accomplished there, and one and all are animated by a cold, implacable anger.

Monument to Women of France

"What will happen after the war I don't pretend to know. Perhaps there will be a reaction against all this brutality; perhaps—just as after the Napoleonic wars—people, after their long period of privations, will feel the need of a life of refinement. Neither can I say what our relations with the Germans will be after the war. But what will the dock workers at Bordeaux or Marseilles do when called on to unload German ships?

"The French 'poilu' is superb. What has particularly struck me about him is his good humor, which nothing can upset. The civilian population of France also has been wonderful. You can see tenacity and hope in the eyes of the people and in their words. The French are a great race. It has the tenacity of one man obsessed with a single idea. The whole of France looks as one man toward the working out of one idea.

"As to the women of France, I cannot speak too highly of them. After the war the greatest French sculptor ought to make a statue symbolising the admirable work and spirit of French-women during the war, and this should be erected on the Place de la Concorde, in Paris. For instance, it might take the form of a woman mowing wheat, or—a picture I have often seen—an old woman carrying food to the soldiers, as she would to her own children.

"In this extraordinary war, in which every law has been trampled under foot, French has led us. And now America has joined us for the defense of humanity against barbarism. There is no other case in history of all the nations rising against one.

Solution Up To German People

"Everywhere these Germans in war do evil, whether they be soldiers, shopkeepers, travelers, missionaries. They are like microbes—wherever they are they abound; the evil develops and infects everything roundabout. Civilised nations must resort to the sterilising process; they must put into force measures of international hygiene. Beware of the German microbe!

"The man who tells a lie, who violates a woman, who kills a child knows that he is breaking the human law. But a German at war doesn't seem to know it, doesn't seem to feel it. Henceforth there will be two races on the earth—the human race and the German race.

"The greatest of all evils is to make use of good to serve bad ends with the same ease as one would employ bad means. The German is a pastmaster of this method. He is quite ready to make people believe he is resolved to set his face toward liberty if he thinks in that way he can destroy the liberty of others.

"Danton said, 'The nations have declared war on us. Our reply will be to send them the head of a king.' To make the world safe for democracies, the German people do not have to send the head of their Kaiser; they have only to prove their love of liberty by ending their feudal autocracy."

SWIMMING GALA TONIGHT

The first midweek gala of the Rowing Club swimming team will be held this evening at 9 o'clock. The events will be a one-length handicap race, graceful diving, one-length team race and water polo.

SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

REDS NOSE OUT BLUES IN LAST INNING, 2 TO 1

Series Leaders Lose In Close Game Featured By Little Hitting

Reds and Blues provided another hard fought argument yesterday and the former pulled up a notch in the series by pounding in two runs in the final inning for a 2 to 1 win.

Both Swan and Porterfield pitched good ball and there were fewer errors of the costly sort than in any contest so far this year. In the first five innings the Red hurler dished out one measly single. The last two innings, however, added five, one a homer. Porterfield went the route with only four hits against him, none of them productive of runs.

Each team had a man on third in the opening frame, but each died a lonely death on the far corner. The rival slabmen chalked up two strikeouts apiece in the second, and then both sides threatened again in the third. Blues combined a pair of hits after one was out in their half, but Chino was caught going to third and Tinkham filed the side out. A double play spoiled the Reds' chances, after errors had put men on first and second. The azure aggregation filled the sacks in the fourth on Ollerdessen's error, Wilholt's hit to right and Swift's pass, but Porterfield struck Swan out and the next two men fouled to Bills and Reid.

A pass issued to Chapman at the opening of the fifth spelled the lone run for the losers. Holliday went out, fouling to Clapp who got the ball near the bandstand after a hard run. Tinkham slapped one through Pomeroy and got around to third, chasing Chapman in ahead of him. Reid relayed the ball in to the plate and Bills made a fast play to put the ball on the runner but had it knocked out of his hand.

The Reds staged an effective rally in the sixth. Clapp, first up, drew a walk and Woods fouled to Swift for the first out. Ollerdessen hit sharply to left. Bills shot another safety to center and Clapp dashed for home, but Duffy and Swan relayed the ball in to Bristow in time to nip him on a close decision.

Hadley opened the last of the seventh by fouling off half a dozen and then driving the ball clear to the Cricket Club for a home run. Halle filed out but Porterfield hit to center and took second on a wild pitch. Clapp also filed out. Woods stepped into the first one served him and laced a beautiful clout to the middle garden, bringing in the winning run.

The score:

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Clapp, 3b.	2	0	1	3	0	0
Woods, cf.	3	0	1	3	1	0
Ollerdessen, s.s.	3	0	1	0	1	2
Bills, c.	3	0	1	7	1	0
Pomeroy, 2b.	2	0	0	2	1	1
Reid, 1b.	3	0	0	5	1	0
Hadley, rf.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Halle, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Porterfield, p.	3	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	25	2	6	21	6	3

Blue Sox

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Holliday, ss.	4	0	1	2	0	1
Tinkhem, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0	0
Bristow, c.	4	0	1	4	0	0
Wilholt, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3	2
Swift, 3b.	2	0	0	2	3	1
Swan, p.	3	0	0	1	3	0
Nichols, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Spence-Ozorio, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Duffy, cf.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Chino, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Chapman, lf.	0	1	0	1	0	0
Totals	27	1	4	20*	10	4

* Two out when winning run scored.

By innings:
Blue Sox ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0=1
Red Sox ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2=2

Home run—Hadley. Sacrifice hit—Clapp, Woods. Stolen base—Bristow, 2; Wilholt; Duffy; Chapman; Chino. Bases on balls—off Porterfield, 3; off Swan, 2. Struck out—by Porterfield, 6; by Swan, 3. Wild pitch—Swan, 2. Double play—Swift-Tinkham.

Umpires—Bunn and McGhee.

Sports Correspondence

A Reply To Umpire Winters

Sporting Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—In reference to Umpire Winters' view of the protested game I trust that the Sporting Editor of THE CHINA PRESS will be kind enough to put the following dissertation in print.

The writer's opinion is that the word "occupy" means to have "possession," and I think if Umpire Winters will refer to the simplest dictionary that same will bear me out in my statement. Therefore to occupy or have possession "lawfully" one must by all laws and rules be entitled to occupy. I leave it to you—"was the batter entitled to take possession or 'occupy' first base after the fielder had caught his fly ball"? —Emphatically No!! and therefore the base could not be considered as being "occupied," and the point in question was clearly one to be decided by the field umpire.

Winters' attention is respectfully invited to Rule 63 of the present rules which states that "Under no circumstances shall either umpire criticise or interfere with a decision unless asked to do so by his associate."

It may be stated for those uninformed as to the baseball rule in question (i.e. Winters, et al) that said rule (Rule No. 61, Sec. 3, Art. 2) reads as follows.—"With more than one base occupied, he (The Umpire-in-Chief) shall decide whether or not a runner on third leaves that base before a fly ball is caught." Further, it may be stated, the Field Umpire "shall render all decisions at first base and second base, and all decisions at third base except those to be made by The Umpire-in-Chief in accordance with Sec. 3, Rule 61." Yours respectfully,

A Fan.

Lawn Tennis

Hong Doubles Championship

Following are the results in the third round of the Hong Doubles Championship:

H. Phillips and C. E. Whitamore (British Consulate-General) beat R. D. Canavarro and V. Pereira (H. and S. Bank) 6-4, 6-0.

Y. Ohno and J. Tanaka (Suzuki and Co.) beat E. Leitao and R. Robarts (China Mutual Life Insurance Co.), 6-3, 9-7.

J. Elmore and R. Brown (George McBain) beat J. F. Cafe and C. Knight (Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department), 8-6, 6-1.

E. F. Mackay and W. E. Leckie (Butterfield and Swire) beat A. Gerry and J. R. Fraser (Andersen, Meyer and Co.), 6-0, 6-1.

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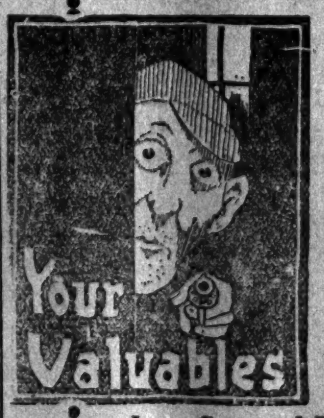

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WEATHER

Hot weather, local heat, thunder-squalls. Monsoon increasing along the whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 11, 1917

Tuan Chi-jui's Denunciation Of Chang Hsun

WE give below a full translation of the call to arms issued by former Premier Tuan Chi-jui, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Force which so quickly brought Chang Hsun, the king-maker, to terms. As Chinese documents go, it is a most interesting one:

In bitter tears, Tuan Chi-jui, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Force against the Rebels, begs to make the following declaration of righteousness to the whole world (country). Woe to us that Heaven has allowed such monsters to have been born and such disaster to chastise our land. Traitor Chang Hsun, true to his instinct of wolfish cunning, has usurped power at a critical moment. The coup, which took place on the 1st instant, is calculated to overthrow the country and disturb the capital. Heaven has lost its lustre of glory since god and men must unite in showing their indignation. Being born a cur he is by nature mean and pigheaded; and by means of his readiness to please he has been able to gradually work his way up to a high position. Ever since the days of the establishment of the Republic he has arrogantly entrenched himself with a large force at a strategically important place, and openly refused to follow the uniform and insignia prescribed by the Republican Government. Demands are made for funds not sanctioned by law. On account of the terrorism of his troops travelers have refrained from going their way. His insatiable lust for money has filled his private purse to overflowing. All these crimes are well known to the entire world but on account of the numerous disturbances his execution has been delayed up till this day. Recently on account of a certain crisis the political situation was thrown into a little confusion. Under the pretext of mediation he knavishly made preparations to usurp the power of State. He forced the President to issue a mandate, summoning him to Peking, and when this was done he polluted the atmosphere of the capital with the presence of his abominable horde. Between his arrival in Peking and this day many statements have been made by him by wire but still he continued to hide himself behind the mask of protecting the Republic. When Parliament was dissolved and the troops were withdrawn he suddenly broke his solemn promise and started to set up a false government. According to the documents he has so far published everything is said to be done in accordance with imperial edicts as if the boy emperor were the real and actual authority of it all. In the many references made regarding certain memorials he has made it to appear that the restoration has been done by pressure and petition from the people but when the affair is examined at close quarters it is discovered that it is all false from start to finish.

At 12 o'clock on the night of the eventful day, traitor Chang Hsun suddenly gathered his rebel horde and forcibly summoned over thirty officers of the military and police to a meeting, which was held in the midst of swords and bayonets. Hsun's words were law and all others were compelled to obey. Later he, taking Kang Yu-wei with him, invaded the forbidden precincts of the Imperial palace. There he forced the boy emperor to take the throne against his free will. Imperial Guardian Shih Shu knocked his head on the ground in strong protest until blood flowed from his forehead and his nose flattened. Both the Imperial Consort Chin and Yu wept bitterly, praying to be spared of the danger, so much so that they wished themselves dead. The Ching Emperor, being alone and a mere boy, was helpless to oppose such terrorism and consequently they were forced to submit. What a pathetic scene!

What is even yet more shocking is the quotation of memorials alleged to have been presented by President Li, Vice-President Feng, and Inspector General Lu, which was in reality a forgery of Chang Hsun himself. Our President, being the maker of the Republic, has sworn that he would live or die with the Republic. Although he has been during the last two days a prisoner, he never ceased to use the telephone or post, secretly telling Tuan Chi-jui that although he be kept in a dark cell he would not join the rebels. On the contrary he has ordered me and holds me responsible to at once restore the Republic to the disregard of all redtape. As to our Vice-President he upon seeing the false edict at once wired stating that his name had been falsely used and that he would under no circumstance recognise the same. Judging by this it is safe to say the allegation about Inspector General Lu must also be false. The so-called memorials and edicts are nothing more than forgeries hastily done under the shadow of a lamp in secrecy by Chang Hsun and his rebel accomplices. To openly publish such forgery in official documents for the purpose of deception must be recognised as a melodrama not staged even by historic usurpers and notorious robbers such as those who forged petitions of resignation (as in the case of Yuan Shih-k'ai) and conferred on himself the Nine Insignias (as in the case of Tsao Tsao the usurper of the Three Kingdoms).

The said traitor often says that he cannot forget his old master and thus effectively hides himself behind false patriotism. We, who are servants of the Republic, are mostly officials of the old dynasty. Who can be called behind in their true affection for their old master? It is for the very reason that we are true men, who really appreciate the kindness of their old master that it behooves to show their love in a sane and wise way. The ancients used to say, 'Be merry while you can. No dynasty is permanent.' Read the history and find out how many dynasties and how many families have risen and fallen. Not a single family has been able to reign for ever or even to secure such a glorious end as the Ching dynasty. For their consideration for the people Heaven has been fit to confer on them increased honor in return. It is the recognition of Heaven which has enabled the person in power then to surrender the sovereignty in favor of not any other family, but of the whole country. And it was this act of magnanimity which has secured for the Imperial House the special treatment articles, which are to be on record and last for ever with the country. As we are not serving another family we have not violated our sense of loyalty. The fact that the old Ching dynasty has been able to enjoy its special honor shows that its old servants are giving in return. The world must recognise that nothing has been left undone which duty calls us to do.

If it be said that nothing is patriotism short of imperial restoration, then Chang Hsun, who has fed himself on the produce of the Republic for six years, must have been very disloyal to the Ching House during all these years. By his own word he was a traitor to the monarchy and he is now a traitor to the Republic. Such a wobbling traitor! Ah, even dogs would refuse to eat his flesh.

If it be said that nothing is affection short of imperial restoration, then it must be said that one who really loves another person will never endanger the existence of the one whom he loves. Being not a member of our race (Chinese), situated in such a modern world of democracy and progressive civilisation, it is certainly highly dangerous for any one family to be at the top of a great country. Even though Chang Hsun may possess the strength of the archdevil, he would not be able to undo history by establishing an everlasting dynasty. Now since sooner or later the dynasty must perish, when the day for such a disaster should come, it would be impossible for the dynasty to secure the special treatment even if the Imperial House should pray for it. Not only that, it is probable that the boy emperor will not be able to maintain his own head and the descendants of the Ching House will be wiped away from the surface of the earth. What has the Ching House done to Chang Hsun that he wishes to destroy the Ching House with his own hand? Chang Hsun is therefore not only the enemy of the Republic but also the enemy of the Ching House.

The false edict of Chang Hsun also blames the Republic for the failure to bring about an efficient government. He states that only by establishing an imperial regime can a lasting and peaceful regime be brought about. Who is this man Chang Hsun that he dares to talk about statesmanship? If a monarchical regime was capable of producing efficient government what was the use and the cause of the revolution of Hsin Hai? Careful perusal of the history of the world shows that some countries have been able to secure peace and order by changing from monarchy to Republic. There is not a single instance in which a country has found peace by reverting from a Republic to monarchy. In France monarchy was re-established three times but three times was the monarchy eventually overthrown. Finally the Republic was established in 1871, and permanent peace set in. From the 80 years of continued disturbance the vitality of France was nearly exhausted. The form of government can be likened unto the root of tree. If, after planting the tree the same be constantly shaken, in a minor case the tree may dwindle and turn yellow and in a serious case it may die. Therefore any attempt to change the form of government is calculated to create disturbances and invite disaster. How absurd it is for one to say that he can reform the administration when he is unable to cope with the immediate danger of disturbances and disaster?

Having thus proved that the imperial restoration is neither advantageous to the Ching House nor benefical to the country, let us turn our attention to the internal conditions. Here we find that not only did the Ching Emperor not act by his own free will but the Imperial Consorts and Guardian were vehemently against it. Looking outward we find that not only the people have never petitioned the throne but without consulting each other every person now bites his lips in anger and hatred. What then has led traitor Chang Hsun to act thus? For years his pig-tail troops have been allowed to act as they pleased in the regions of Hsuchow and Yichow. The fact that the people have allowed such arrogance and lawlessness to pass by without protest must have led Chang Hsun to believe that all were afraid of him. He has therefore suddenly been seized by a fantastic ambition and attempted to dominate over the whole country by using the name of the son-of-heaven. His program must be that in turn he would gradually do away with those who do not agree with him, then man the provinces with his own catspaws, and in a week place all the well trained troops of the whole country under the dominance of his bandit hordes. He would then throw out nets to suppress educated men so that the whole country may be made mute. Then the only thing left for him to do will be to replace the boy emperor, who is now a puppet in his palm, with himself. His crime is more serious than that of Tung Tso and his frightfulness is worse than that of Chu Wen. If such a traitor be not put down, China is indeed without a single man.

For about a month Chi-jui has been able to rest on account of his dismissal. His original intention was to meditate on his short-comings and not to participate in political affairs. The coup has, however, stirred up the whole country, and telegrams have been received from the Vice-President as well as Tuchuns and Governors of the provinces, asking why he is doing nothing. Patriotic men, peace loving merchants and dutiful soldiers are surrounding him and in words dignified and true demand why he is not acting. Searching his own heart, Chi-jui stepped up and down his room not knowing what to say. Since he has been for many years an official of the Republic it is impossible for him to remain quiet when the existence of the country is in danger. On the other hand he also sees it is his duty to save the old dynasty from an untimely end as he was once its old servant. Last night, therefore, he inspected his troops at Machang, and this morning a conference of military officers of as many as six divisions was held. All unanimously agreed that we shall live or die with the Republic and will never live under the same sky with the rebel. For the convenience of directing military operations Tuan Chi-jui was unfittingly elected Commander-in-Chief of the Exeditionary Force against the Rebel. As it is the call of duty I have not declined. As soon as the necessary preparations have been completed I shall speed to the capital to protect the government.

The rebellion as launched by traitor Chang Hsun is at once fantastic and childish. According to his statement he had consulted the provinces before hand. Is it not absurd to think that any one of our colleagues and fellow citizens could have leagued themselves with such a traitor? He also says that he had secured the approval of the diplomatic corps, yet people belonging to the Legations have, in view of the fantastic dance of the traitor, demanded to know what it all means. With reference to finance there is not a single cash in the national treasury but nevertheless the unruly hordes must have their pay better than other troops, and it must be paid in silver. As to discipline the pig-tails are holding absolute away at the capital gates and humiliate the national troops, who are compelled to live with them. Look at his high officials and you will see men on the brink of their graves and as conservative as true opium-smokers, which they really are. Ask them who is their chief council and you will discover a nest of parrots who are capable only of telling lies. Now can such a lot expect to accomplish anything? It is impossible. Even without the righteous troops it will not be long before they come to their end.

What we cannot countenance is the suffering of the people, who are waiting to the relieved. And what we fear is the protest of the friendly foreign Powers in face of such shocking state of affairs. Therefore, Chi-jui has unsheathed his sword and is advancing at the head of his troops in haste, with a view that the cancer of the Republic may be removed without delay. Such simple patriotism on my part will surely be appreciated.

The said traitor took advantage of the unpreparedness of the Republic for starting his rebellion. The military and police of the capital therefore were unable to find their real position when the surprise was sprung on them. It is natural that they found themselves unable to cope with the situation. Furthermore, at a time when the arrogance of the rebels was sky high it was necessary to act with discretion in order to maintain the peace and order of the place. It is therefore also natural that they have been waiting for the opportune moment to strike. Following the principle that the expedition is for the purpose of relieving the people and punishing the guilty, only traitor Chang Hsun is wanted, others will be pardoned. Let none of our old colleagues hesitate in fear because they are under the suspicion of accomplices. Any and every person wishing to strike at the enemy should come to the headquarters of the expedition and receive instructions how to act. As to rewards they will be given in accordance with law after the situation has been settled. If, on the other hand, should any person deliberately assist the traitor and openly resist the righteous banner, we shall be unable to spare him from the penalty of law. As to the virtue of the Ching House in voluntarily surrendering the throne, it will for ever be fresh in our memory. The rebellion is started by Chang Hsun alone. Since the boy emperor was not concerned, and the Imperial Guardian especially acted in a worthy manner, the special treatment articles shall continue valid.

Topics In Brief

"Potatoes are as necessary as cartridges," says Governor Stephen, and much more digestible, it might be added—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

There is a gray-haired wizard who is going to cross your path, Mr. U-boat, and you're going on a long, long journey.—*Chattanooga News.*

Mr. Balfour's enthusiastic reception by Congress ought to convince the English that we are willing to forget George III, if they can.—*Kansas City Times.*

Another reason why the soldiers of the Confederacy finally succumbed to hunger was that they didn't know cotton-seed-meal was first-class bread material.—*Dallas News.*

That truth is mighty is amply proved by the fact that it still survives after German statesmen have stretched it all out of shape.—*Kansas City Star.*

Fish Puzzle In Germany

According to a correspondent of The Scotsman of Edinburgh who, the paper asserts, has special means for securing economic data from Germany, the empire was recently face to face with a fish famine.

Last Fall Herr Max Munezinski, Secretary of the German Fish Trade Association, told a Reichstag committee that Germany could depend upon her Baltic fisheries and fish imports from Scandinavia until the end. Before and since correspondents, in describing life in Germany, have always had something to say about the abundance and excellent quality of the fish served at meals and on May 27 a cablegram from Copenhagen told how Germany was rejoicing in an over-supply of fish, owing to the heavy catches in the Baltic.

But a few weeks before the Berliner Tageblatt in referring to the absence of sea fish, fresh fish, and especially smoked fish, from the Berlin market, said the "bitter truth" was that whenever the official centralising "organisation" obtained a monopoly and control of the food then the food began to vanish. According to The Scotsman's informant:

"The whole available supply of fish is in future to be divided into 1,000 parts, and distributed according to the needs of the empire. Berlin is to get eighty-one of the thousand parts, its supply to come from the 'associations' at Konigsberg, Stettin and Stralsund, supplemented by forty-eight parts of the Danish importation (but no longer any Dutch fish), while on the other hand, it must send forty-eight of the eighty-one parts assigned to it to Upper Silesia, Saxony and Anhalt-Dessau. It is not surprising that the public and the newspapers sneer at this wonderful organisation which fails to provide them with fish, and makes them pay well for the little they do get. At the end of January fresh herrings were bought at Kiel from the fishermen at 25 cents a pound, and sprats at 18 cents; smoked sprats fetch 83 cents a pound, and mussels in jelly (gelatin) from 50 cents to 60 cents, smoked herrings up to 25 cents each. The Zentral Einkaufs-Gesellschaft has issued a statement in its defense. It is pointed out that before the war the chief supplies of fresh herrings came from England, that Norway is prevented by the British from sending herrings, and dependence has to be placed on the Swedish fishing, which is uncertain.

"But the great cause of the fish famine in Germany is the action of the British Government. The neutral countries were ready to send larger quantities than before, for it was a most profitable business. Generally speaking, we hold 'the whip hand' in regard to their fisheries. They get from us directly or indirectly the materials necessary for their fisheries or their fish-preserving industries—coals, nets, lines, cutch, petroleum, tinplates, &c., and we have exercised a legitimate power in withholding these unless a guarantee is given that the fish will be sold to us, or at least not freely exported to our enemies.

"For some time after the war began the German markets were 'deluged' ('uberschwemmt') with Norwegian fish, and in 1915 Germany succeeded in buying up almost the whole Norwegian catch, amounting to some hundreds of thousands of tons. Last year we were ahead of the Germans, and have succeeded in reducing their supplies to small dimensions. The exports of fish, fish-meal, and fish oils from Norway from January to August last year were 152,000 tons less than in the same period in 1915. Holland also sent great quantities; in the first six months of last year 39,898 tons, including 16,835 tons of salted herrings. Germany, and Belgium in German occupation, got from 80.9 to 99.9 of the total exports of the different fish. But we succeeded in vastly restricting the export after August. At this moment 200,000 barrels of herrings are lying in Holland which the Germans would give a great deal to get hold of."

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SILK HOSE
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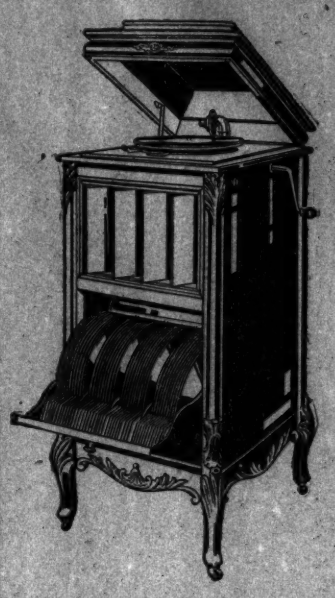
35 Nanking Road.



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Every Roll Perfect
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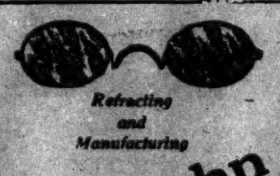

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Invisible Bifocals
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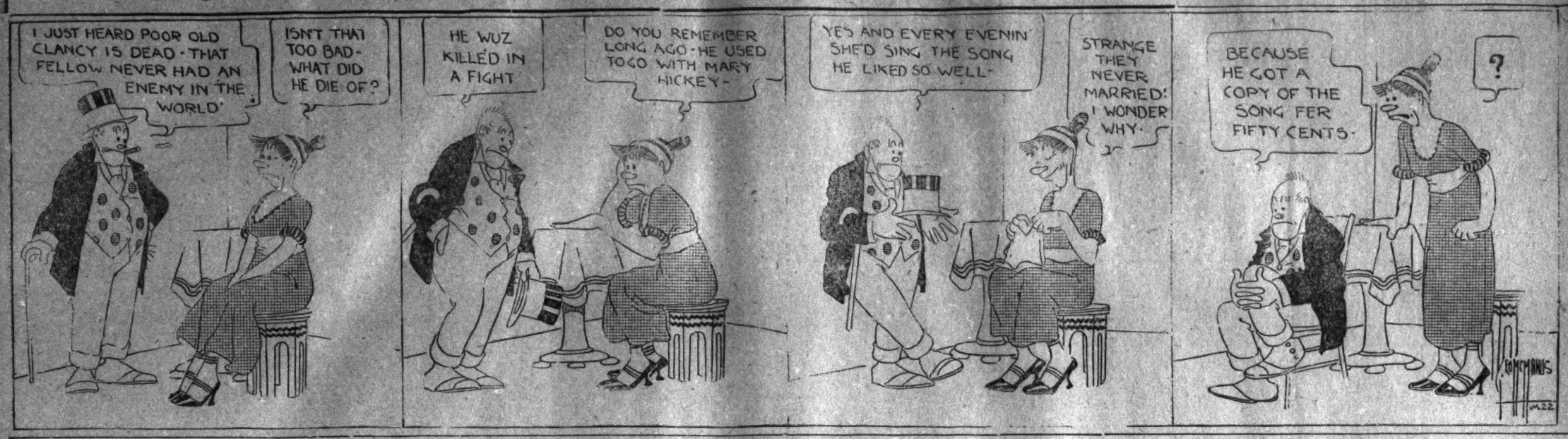
For particulars apply to
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.
or
Showroom, 29 Nanking Road.

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


I JUST HEARD POOR OLD CLANCY IS DEAD - THAT FELLOW NEVER HAD AN ENEMY IN THE WORLD.
ISN'T THAT TOO BAD - WHAT DID HE DIE OF?
HE WUZ KILLED IN A FIGHT
DO YOU REMEMBER LONG AGO - HE USED TO GO WITH MARY HICKEY -
YES AND EVERY EVENIN' SHE'D SING THE SONG HE LIKED SO WELL -
STRANGE THEY NEVER MARRIED! I WONDER WHY.
BECAUSE HE GOT A COPY OF THE SONG FER FIFTY CENTS.
?
GEO MCMANUS

Engagement Rings
Wedding Rings
Wedding Presents

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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

All Over The World

The election platform has before now been the scene of some extraordinary answers to questions. The casual elector has a way, indeed, of replying to a leading question from the candidate in a most disconcerting fashion. In the great election of 1880, when Mr. Gladstone was sweeping the country, a certain Quaker gentleman was speaking, in Chelsea, in the Liberal interest. He was by no means a brilliant speaker, though a candidate and an eventual member himself, and he tired the patience of the audience, not a little, by again and again interposing the remark, "Now, what puzzles me." Unfortunately for him there was a certain ballad of the gutter, "much prized" at the moment, as Sergeant Burfuz might have said, "by the youth of this town," which had for its refrain, "That's what puzzles the Quaker." As a result, when the gentleman had announced, for at least the twentieth time, what was puzzling him, the whole audience proceeded to sing the popular melody, whilst the speaker sat down in despair.

An echo of this comes from the recent election in South Longford. At one of the meetings a supporter of one of the candidates made the usual impassioned appeal to the people, and, in the course of this appeal, insisted on demanding: "What is it that we all want today? What is it that you all want?" Whether the answer ought to have been Home Rule, or separation, or what, is not disclosed, but the answer, which actually did come, from the middle of the crowd proved as completely disconcerting as the song, in the Chelsea meeting, years before "Sugar, insisted the voice, in the most uncompromising tone, "Sugar, and we can't get it!" On such little things do great events turn.

In the Civil War period the slacker could, and often did, seek refuge in Canada, but the Dominion is closed to him now. He sometimes ventured a return across the line, and then he was usually caught and, after imprisonment, forced to do his bit. In time he came to be classed with the "bounty-jumper," a professional deserter, and a parody on "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," of Boston composition, was taken to apply to him, as well as to the culprit who was, perhaps, more sordid than cowardly. One verse ran:

"In the prison cell I sit and I wear
the prison clothes
And they put me on the hardest kind
of fare;
When I've nothing else to do I play
checkers with my nose,
And I almost have-to give up in
despair."

Here is something worth knowing about Auguste Renoir, the French impressionist painter. There is hardly a sale of pictures in Paris for some war charity purpose in which one of his pictures does not figure. Talking to M. Pierre Decourcelle and to Madame Daniel-Lesueur, in his pleasant retreat at Cagnes the other day, he said that he had not sold anything since the beginning of the war. "Those wretched dealers worry me, but they will get nothing. To sell at a time like this would be disgusting."

Another instance of the generosity of those artists who can afford it is given by La Renaissance. M. Leon Bonnat, the president of the Fraternite des Artistes, is continually sending his treasured possessions to be sold for the benefit of fellow artists who find the times hard. The other day he sent the drawing of Paganini, made by Ingres in Rome in 1819. Bonnat had a particular partiality for it, and the lowest valuation for Ingres' "Paganini" is 50,000 francs!

A correspondent of a New York contemporary offers to subscribe $50 to any worthy purpose if the newspaper he addresses, which frequently jabs at Secretary Baker of the United States War Department, will explain satisfactorily why it does so. The official in question, he says, has never had a square deal from certain of the dailies, and, for once, he would like to learn specifically why this is so. Evidently this correspondent is unaware of the offense given to a section of the cultured press by Secretary Baker at Plattsburg, last summer, when he appeared in a group of military gentlemen, who were in full uniform, wearing a soft shirt front and a string tie.

The decline of the price of wheat in the Chicago market is not due to anything which the Federal Government has yet accomplished in the way of exercising control over the foodstuff situation, but to the circumstance that news from the wheat fields is cheering. News of the wheat crop is, from all appearances, to continue to be optimistic, but popular interest in the outlook must look farther. Nature is almost invariably generous, even bountiful, in the United States. It is only when artificial forces are set to work that shortages are reported, and pessimism sets in. There will doubtless be plenty of wheat to go around. The problem lies in the disposition of the people to compel, through their Government, equitable distribution.

How Vladivostok Came About

Vladivostock, like so much else in Siberia, is a place of but yesterday. Less than sixty years ago, on the northern shore of Peter the Great Gulf, where the town now stands, there was no sign of the thriving, bustling seaport, which today is rapidly spreading itself out in all directions along the shore and up the hills beyond. As a place of importance its history is even shorter, for the world did not begin to hear about it until it became the Far Eastern terminus of the great Trans-Siberian Railway, in 1902.

Vladivostock itself, therefore, has no long story attached to it, but its foundation, in 1860, marked the climax of one of the most interesting periods in modern Russian history. The story is one which may be quickly told. The first scene, as it were, concerns a Volga boatman, one Vassili, the son of Timothy, the son of Athanasius Alenin, the carter, who, in the latter years of the Sixteenth Century, earned his bread by towing boats up the river. He was a wild, hard man, and his neighbors called him Yermak—the millstone. As time went on, he forsook his legitimate calling, and, becoming a pirate on the river where he plied his trade, ultimately had to flee from the wrath of Ivan the Terrible. Yermak and several of his companions took their way east until they reached the foothills of the Urals, and there they came across a rich family of settlers and traders named Stroganof. From them they learned of the land of the Ostiaks, at the other side of the mountains, and of the rich sables and other precious furs which were to be found there. It was clearly just what Yermak was in search of. The Stroganofs supplied him with money and arms. He gathered around him a motley crew of adventurers, and, on New Year's Day, 1581, started off across the Urals into the unknown. That was the beginning of Russia's conquest of Siberia, whilst the founding of Vladivostok, 280 years later, may be said to have marked its completion.

Yermak carried all before him, and, finally, extended his "sphere of influence" as far as the site of Tobolsk. He received a free pardon from the Tsar, "in exchange for a new empire," was raised to the rank of prince, and wore a cloak, specially sent to him by his imperial master. In the years that followed, the colonisation went on steadily. Little bands of explorers built themselves zimovie, as they called their winter quarters of wood, and, after them, came the soldiery, erecting their ostogs, or wooden blockhouses, all of them moving ever steadily eastwards. So things went on until the closing years of the Seventeenth Century, and then suddenly came to a halt. Peter the Great had other ideas for Russian expansion, and it was not until the Nineteenth Century that the movement began again.

In 1847, however, Nicholas I. took the matter in hand. By a stroke of administrative genius, he appointed a certain young soldier, General Muravief, to the post of Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, and Muravief proved himself a real empire builder. Under his guidance, Russia extended her influence, almost in a bound, to the Pacific. He founded Petropaviofsk, on the Pacific Coast, in 1849. The next year he established Nikolaiefsk at the mouth of the Amur, and, eight years later, concluded a treaty with China, which definitely established the Siberian boundaries, on the south, as they at present exist. In 1860 he selected the site for Vladivostok, which was to be Russia's great naval base on the Pacific, and gave to it the name of Vladivostok, which means "the Dominion of the East." The town, today, is "growing and prosperous." Travelers who know it well remark with surprise on the activity of its people, and speak feelingly of it as the one place in the Empire where the Russian may be seen in a hurry.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Fushimi Maru .....May 7
Kaga Maru .....May 16
Mishima Maru .....July 9
Tsuyama Maru .....June 5
For Liverpool
Kashima Maru .....June 30
Katori Maru .....June 3
For New York
Tatsuno Maru .....May 21
Tokiwa Maru .....Mar. 21
For San Francisco, etc.
Nippon Maru .....June 15
Persia Maru .....July 6
For Seattle
Yokohama Maru .....May 14
For Tacoma
Mexico Maru .....June 27
Panama Maru .....May 15

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$600 B.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 342½
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 790
Yangtsze	$192½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 327½
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	
Indo-China Def	Tls. 100
"Shell"	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 15¼ B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 32 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	2/8. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.45
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$116
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 94 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12¾ Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 71 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 74
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 83½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$9 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 155 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 92 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 38 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 124½ B
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.60 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.60 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$100
Green Island	Tls. 7.40
Langkats	Tls. 15¼ Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 145
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$16½
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	50 B.
Weeks	Tls. 15½ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9.00 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 34 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4¼
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.15 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11½
Cheng	Tls. 2.60 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.70 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11 Sa.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19 B.
Kanunting	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12¼
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 8.20
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 17 B.
Padang	Tls. 13 B.
Pangkalan Durian	Tls. 10¾ S.
Permata	Tls. 3¾
Repah	Tls. 1 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.90 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.10 B.
Senawang	Tls. 13¾ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.80 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6 B.
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 12½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.65 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5¼ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.70 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1.60 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05xd B
T bong	Tls. 19½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 5¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 70½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 80 Sa.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 250 B.

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Hankow Export Market

Hankow, July 4.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.	Prices Nominal	Week Per picul ending Tls. Saturday, June, 30th, 1917 Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected { Summer Hair	—	4,543
Cowhides, Best selected { Winter Hair	—	
,, Seconds	—	
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs	—	907
,, ,,2 10-60 ,,	—	
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs.	—	21,009
50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; (Pieces)		
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie	11 00	2,059
,, Sinshan and-or Chayu ,, ,,	10.00	
Green China Grass, Szechuen	—	
Jute (Abutilon)	—	
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre	—	118
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre	13.80	
Animal Tallow	—	
Gallnuts, Usual shape	—	2,289
,, Plum ,,	—	
Cotton Lihoo	—	926
,, Shansi	—	
Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾" 3¾" 4"	—	6,827
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6		
4½" 4¾" 4¾" 5" 5½" 5½" 5¾" 6"	—	191
5 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ¼—100%		
Sesamum Seed, White		
,, ,, Yellow		
,, ,, Red		2,936
,, ,, Black	—	
Yellow Beans		
*Broad Beans	—	
Sesamum Seed Oil	1.20	21,173
Groundnuts (with shells)	—	516
,, (shelled)	—	—
Groundnut Oil	—	—
Wood Oil	—	—
Tea Oil	12.90	16,204
Bean Oil	—	9
RapeOil	—	10

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

Hankow Tea Market

The export to July 5th, as per Customs Returns, stands thus:—

By Way of Shanghai

	Hankow Tea.	Kiukiang Tea.	Re-exports.
Season 1917 X 18	1,841,956 lbs.	1,858,168 lbs.	lbs.
,, 1916 X 17	4,729,960 ,,	2,204,728 ,,	,,
,, 19 5 X 16	8,887,492 ,,	4,825,078 ,,	,,

Via Shanghai,	Total 1917-18.	Total 1916-17.	Total 1915-16.
To Great Britain	3,879 lbs.	1,997,485 lbs.	4,627,732 lbs.
,, United States and Canada.	2,138,548 ,,	994,361 ,,	1,812,136 ,,
,, Continent	2,743 ,,	64,947 ,,	5',853 ,,
,, Russia in Europe	119,031 ,,	869,487 ,,	1,463,137 ,,
,, do via North	842,941 ,,	1,828,216 ,,	3,284,691 ,,
,, Shanghai	222,964 ,,	968,227 ,,	461,447 ,,

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, July 10, 1917.

Official

Langkats Tls. 15.25
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 124.50
Dominion Tls. 11.00

Unofficial

New Eng. Tls. 12.75
Shanghai Docks Tls. 84.00
Telephones Tls. 80.00
Dominions Tls. 11.00
Senawangs Tls. 14.50

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, July 10, 1917.

Official

New Eng. Co @ Tls. 13.00 cash

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

The output of crude oil for July 6, and 7 and 8 was 76 tons respectively."

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Copies of the Directors' Report, Revenue Account and Balance Sheet may be obtained on application in person or in writing to the Managers

Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 10, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 92½=Tls.	1.08
@ 72.4=Mex.	$1.49
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.125
S'hai Gold Bars; 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	39½
Copper Cash	1806
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/9½=Tls.	5.24
exch. @ 72.4=Mex.	$7.24
Peking Bar	274
Native Interest	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	39 11/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	%
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.30
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476 7/16
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T.	3/10
London Demand	3/10 1/16
India (nominal) T.T.	283
Paris T.T.	528
Paris Demand	528½
New York T.T.	91½
New York Demand	91¾
Hongkong T.T.	67½
Japan T.T.	56½
Batavia T.T.	219

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3/11½
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3/11⅝
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	4/
London	6 m-s. Docy.	4/¼
Paris	4 m-s.	543½
New York	4 m-s.	94⅜

Customs House Exchange Rates For July

Hk. Tls. 4.76 @ 3/9 1/16		£1
,, 1 @ 519 =	Francs	5.78
,, 1 No quotation	Marks†	4.72
,, 1 @ 89⅞	Gold	$1
,, 1 @ 57¼	Yen.	1.95
,, 1 @ 15	Rupees	3.15
,, 1 @ 410	Roubles	4.57
,, 1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal

Gula-Kalumpong
Half Year Output

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., the Local Secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates Ltd. are in receipt of a telegram from the Head Office of the Company in London giving them the following particulars with reference to output and sales to date.

Actual Output half year to 30/6/17, 679,428 lbs.

Estimated Output 1917, 1,370,000 lbs.

Already delivered, 184,178 lbs. at 2/7¼.

Sold forward July, 1917 to March, 1918, 577,016 lbs. (2/6 7/16).

Unsold (Estimated balance) 608,806 lbs.

1918 Crop:

Sold forward April/December 1918, 174,720 lbs. @ 2/7⅝.

Output of cocoanuts half year to 30/6/17, 1,286,704 nuts.

ADOPT BRITISH DRILL WITH THE BAYONET

Plattsburg Instructors Drop American Method And Postpone The Exercises

NEW MANUAL IS RUSHED

Drafted By Teachers At West Point—Student Corps' Work Is Hampered

Plattsburg, N. Y., May 22.—The principles of the British bayonet practice, which are to supersede the present manual of the bayonet as taught in the United States Army, were discussed tonight at a confidence of instructors of the Reserve Officers' Training camp. The schedule of training at the Plattsburg camp included bayonet exercises for yesterday and today; but owing to the changes finally decided on, the old method contained in the infantry drill regulations was not taught.

The students will be apprised of the change tomorrow, and the fundamentals will be outlined to them by their instructors. This innovation is one of many in the training of American troops, which, it is expected, will be demonstrated for the first time at an officers' training camp, inasmuch as this is the first opportunity United States Army officers have had to demonstrate what they have learned from the present war.

Previous to the war, many officers advocated abolishing the bayonet in the United States Army. They did not consider it an efficient killing weapon, and they contended it could be used solely in riot duty where intimidation only was desired. It seemed with the increased range of rifle fire and the terrible efficiency of the machine gun that hand-to-hand fighting was doomed. But the many trench attacks in the war not only proved the necessity of the bayonet, but demonstrated that the American practice would have to be revised to conform with the new warfare.

Only a few British bayonet manuals are in the possessions of American army officers, but a new manual for the use of United States troops has been drafted by West Point instructors. The manuals are now being rushed through the presses and will be hastened to the training camps. Tonight's meeting of regular officers was an informal discussion of the British principles and a standard method to impart them to the students was decided on. Until the new bayonet manuals arrive, instructors will be unable to show their men the exact changes in the new practice, for at present the teachers must be taught before their students.

In place of bayonet exercises scheduled for this morning the students had half an hour's extra close order drill. A light rain falling all day was the cause of further work for the men in that they had to utilise their free hour before retreat to clean their rifles to prevent rust. In the afternoon rifle aiming and sighting drills were held, and the men were tested in what they had learned of semaphore signaling. One man would wigwag in the rain, while the rest of his platoon remained in comfort on the porches of the brick barracks, took down his message, and turned in their versions to their instructor.

Now that the entire camp is quartered in the wooden barracks, carpenters began today to install desks and chairs in rooms in the brick barracks buildings. These rooms will be used as school rooms, so the students will not be required to study in their quarters.

Colonel Wolf received the following telegram from Governors Island and ordered copies of it posted on all Company bulletin boards:

Notify all candidates who have been examined for Officers' Reserve Corps but not yet commissioned that orders placing them on active duty are issued in each case by the War Department. When orders in their case are received here they will be notified immediately. Instruct them to stop telegraphing these headquarters asking when they will be placed on active duty.

J. F. BELL.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on July 3, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	,,	12-14
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	14-16
Promfret	,,	14-16
Salmon	,,	16-20
Small	,,	30-35
Soles	,,	14-16
Whitebait	,,	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	30-60
Eggs	per doz.	14-16
Fowl	per lb.	20-25
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	15-18
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	none
Snipe	,,	none
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	,,	none
Wild Geese	,,	none
Woodcock	,,	none
Wild Pigeons	,,	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	30-35
Apricots	,,	8-10
Bananas	,,	7-8
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	18-20
Peaches	,,	6-8
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	per lb.	8-10
Plums	,,	6-8
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	,,	8-10
Pears	per lb.	10-12
Strawberries	,,	none
Walnuts	,,	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	12-14
Asparagus	per doz.	15-20
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	,,	none
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	,,	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	,,	12-15
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	,,	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.40-1.60
Parnips	per bunch	5-6
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	,,	12-15
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$5.50
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.60
Rice	per 200lb.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	14.50
Stove Coal	,,	18.85
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	144 lb.	$2.65
Bran	,,	$2.15

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Passengers Departed

I.-C. s.s. Luenbo for Hankow:—Mrs. Dollar, Messrs. Robert Dollar and J. H. Dollar.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien for Weihaiwei:—Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Jackson, Mrs. Forbes and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Wakeford Cox, Messrs. Sleap, Swallow, J. C. Logan, P. R. Butler, Wilson and Singer. For Chefoo:—Mrs. Htwett and child, Mrs. Ramsay and 2 children, Misses L. Ganna, G. and J. Strike and Sister Louisa. For Tientsin:—Misses J. M. and L. J. Graves, Major Knaggs, Messrs. Salomon, Strachan, Perrin and Samani, and 70 Annamites.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Japan left Shanghai:—Miss I. Bishop, Miss B. Bishop, Mrs. H. Brown, Mr. G. Dumbarton, Mrs. M. Tengberger, Mr. J. R. Willadsen, and Mr. B. Lem.

Music For Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5.30.:—

1. March—"Manhattan Beach" Sousa.
2. Overture—"Juanita" Williams.
3. Waltz—"Soiree d'Ete" Waldtsufel.
4. Selection—"The Belle of New York" Kerker.
5. (a) Romance—"Au Revoir" Robertson.
   (b) Song—"The Maid of Malahar" Adams.
6. Selection—"The Bohemians" Puccini.

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Chefoo, North China

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
AND ANNEXE
(Hotel Francais)

The leading hotel in Chefoo. Delightfully situated, facing the sea.

Comfortable single and double bedrooms, with bathrooms attached.

First class cuisine, under foreign supervision. Selected cellar.

Large dining room and terrace facing the sea recently built Electric light. Cinema.

E. BERRUCHON,
Manager.

13714

FIRE INSURANCE
Is The Best
Peace Insurance
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Call on the
CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,
13 NANKING ROAD,
'Phone 4757

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist
Today									
Japan via Moji	Kumano maru								
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	x9.00						x9.00	8.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe							6.00		8.30
Amoy and Hongkong			5.00						
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton			5.00						
Japan ports	Sinkiang	9.00							
River Ports	Kumano maru	8.00		4.30			4.30	5.00	9 00
Weihaiwei Chefoo and Antung	Ngankin & Kiangyung	9.00							5.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Wenchow	1.30							9.00
Foochow	Hsinfung	9 00	5 00	5.00			5.00		1.00
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Hsinchi	8.00	5.00	4.30				5.00	9.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Feiching	9.00		4.30			4.30	5 00	9 00
Tientsin (Every day except Sunday)			1.30						
Hankow (Every day)	Train		5.00						
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train						11.30*		
Hankow							5.00		10.00*
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	8.30	5.00						5.00
Tomorrow									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	†Via Pukow								
River Ports	Kiangshsin		7.00*						
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shuntien	9.00							5(11th)
Europe via Suez		8.30*	9.00*						9.00
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez		noon							8.00*
Hongkong and Canton			n1.00						11.30*
		noon							12.30
Friday, July 13.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Yawata maru								11.30*
Japan Ports	Yawata maru								
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe		8.00						x9.00	8.30
Tsingtao, Dalny, Manchuria & Europe			5.00						5.00
River Ports	Sakaki maru								
Tsingtao, Manchuria and Dalny	Tuckwo	9.00							
	Sakaki maru	3 00						P4 00	2 30
Saturday, July 14.									9.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin									2.30
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Tungchow	8.30*	10.30*						
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Anhui	9.00							8.30*
Newchwang	Koonshing	10.30*		4.30			4.30	5.00	9.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Foochow	9.00							10.00*
			5.00						9.00
Monday, July 16.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	x9.00							
Tuesday, July 17.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Hakusan maru								
Thursday, July 19.									
Japan via Moji	Kasuga maru							x8.30*	
								x10.00*	8.30*

†Letters forwarded by this mails only when specially marked.

An asterick (*) denotes a.m.

A Registered articles 8.30 p.m. on previous day. Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on previous day. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 9 a.m.

D Parcel post 10 a.m.

E Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 3 p.m. and money orders noon.

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.20 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be colsed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office.—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... $ 300,000.00
Reserve ..... $ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
8 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 21,300,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00
U.S. $7,510,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 9,925,431 (about £827,120)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore,	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up)..Yen 15,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA.
Manager.
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中 孚 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: *Tientsin*
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $1,000,000.00
Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Hankow
Shanghai	Hongkong
Nanking	Canton
Hsuchow	Pengpu
Yangchow	Chinkiang
Ningpo	Hangchow
Tientsin	Shaohsing

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Donald, and Mr. Landy. From Chinkiang:—Mr. Richardson.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. Sza, and Mr. Lieu.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Japan for Shanghai:—Messrs. T. O. Ogier, J. Johnston, C. J. Davidson, A. C. Lofts, G. Swope, L. Schryver, and J. Oostermeyer.

Siccawei Weather Report

9.—Atmospheric state very steady. Pressure highest to the E. of the Loochoos, lowest in Tongking. normal in China. Moderate summer monsoon. Fair weather.

10.—Weather cloudy and fine, a little cooler, at Shanghai. The breeze veers to S. The pressure continues to decline.

Tuesday, July 10, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mms.	750.15	752.32
„ „ inches	29.53	29.62
Variation mm. for 24h	†35.1	†6.4
Variation mm. for 12h	†2.30	†2.40
Wind { Direction	NNW	N
Wind { Kilom per hour	16	16
Wind { Miles	6.2	6.2
Temperature { Centg	19.°3	25.°6
Temperature { Fahr	67.7	78.1
Humidity: %	97	96
Roburosity 5-10	2	6
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for July 11th and 12th

"The Shielding Shadow"

THE WONDER SERIAL OF THE WORLD
In 15 Episodes, each Two Reels
By George B. Seitz
Author of "THE IRON CLAW." Featuring
GRACE DARMOND
RALPH KELLARD LEON BARRY

Tonight, showing 9th and 10th Episodes, entitled:
"THE INCORRIGIBLE CAPTIVE" and "THE VANISHING MANTLE"
Four Reels

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes
Depicting all the principal events.
"HOW IDA GOT A HUSBAND"
Kalem Comedy.
"A MERRY CHASE"
Starlight Comedy.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT
July 11th and 12th

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"CHARLIE'S STORMY ROMANCE"
Four Parts

SHOWING ALSO
"Death or Divorce"
A thrilling drama enacted under water, in Three Parts
and
A New Gaumont Graphic
With latest world events

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)
Open-Air Cinema
Every Evening
at 9.15
Change of Programme
on Mondays & Fridays

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)

Programme for July 11th and 12th

"THE POOR FIXER"
Comedy.
"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"
The Wonder Serial, In 15 Episodes each two reels
TONIGHT, Showing the first two episodes, entitled:
"Treasure Trove" and "Into the Depths"
Four reels.
"Slippery Slim and the Fortune Teller"
Essanay comedy.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY MONDAY AND FRIDAY.
MATINEE ON SUNDAY at 2.30 p.m.
Admission Prices
1st class 30 cts., 2nd class 20 cts., 3rd class 10 cts.

VICTORIA THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME
For July 11 & 12
Showing Selected New Pictures

"SUNNY SMITH"
Comedy
"THE MOSAIC LAW"
Drama In Two Parts
"THEIR ANNIVERSARY REX"
Comedy
"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"
With the Latest News Events
AND
"Fatty's Plucky Pup"
IN TWO PARTS
Featuring Roscoe Arbuckle
The newest Keystone Comedy, in which the weighty hero is capably supported by a wonderfully clever dog.

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of JUKONG Road and North Szechuen Road (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Two Performances Nightly at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
TONIGHT TONIGHT
Special Programme
SHOWING
Two Thrilling Stories of 2 parts each, entitled:
"A RAID ON THE MAD-HOUSE"
and
"A BAG OF DIAMONDS"
TONIGHT TONIGHT
The Fine Keystone Comedies
"HER LAST CHANCE"
and
"GUSSIE'S DAY OF REST"
in Two mirthful acts

Admission Prices:
Stalls 30 cents, Dress Circle 50 cents, Box seat 70 cents.

Vessels To Arrive

From London
Hitachi Maru ..... July 14
Iyo Maru ..... July 28
From San Francisco
Ecuador ..... Aug. 25
Venezuela ..... July 28
From Tacoma
Chicago Maru ..... Aug. 13
From Seattle
Yokohama Maru ..... July 18

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 11	1.30	New York	Tsushima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 19		Tacoma & Seattle	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 20		San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 21		San Francisco	Columbia	Am.	P. M.S.S.Co
" 21	10.30*	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 30		San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
Aug 6		Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 12	4.00*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
" 14	6	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 17	9.30*	do	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 18	8.30*	Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 19	11.30*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 20	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 21	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 24	10.30*	Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 25	11.30*	Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 24	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 29	5.00	Kobe & Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 31	11.00*	Liverpool etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 5	"	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 11	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.& S.
" 11	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S. Co.
" 12	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 12	A.M.	Amoy & Swatow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br	B.& S.
" 12	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 13		Tsingtao via F'chow & K'lung	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 15	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B.& S.
" 17	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B.& S.
" 20	11.30*	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 28	"	Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 11	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B.& S.
" 11	A.M.	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	11.30*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B.& S.
" 12	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Hangchow	Br.	B.& S.
" 12	A.M.	Tientsin direct	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 13	5.00	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 13	9.00*	Dalny	Isshin maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 13	5.00	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap	S.M.R.
" 14	10.30*	W.w., Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B.& S.
" 14	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co
" 15	7.00	Newchwang	Foochow	Br.	B.& S.
" 16	"	Tientsin, Dalny & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 17	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B.& S.
" 21	2.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 21		Tsingtao and Tientsin	Daichi maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 1	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co
" 11	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.& S.
" 11	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 12	M.N.	do	Yoyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 13	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B.& S.
" 14	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.& S.
" 14	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 16	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 15	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 16	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.& S.
" 16	M.N.	do	Tatsu maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 17	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B.& S.
" 17	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 18	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B.& S.

A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 10	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
" 10	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 10	Hankow	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
" 10	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
" 10	Hankow	Whasheng	746	Chi.	C.S.S.Co.	CMW
" 10	Hankow	Tachi maru	1878	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
" 10	Newchwang	Toonan	842	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 10	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B.& S.
" 10	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	1053	Br.	B.& S.
" 10	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 10	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	1755	Br.	B.& S.
" 10	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 10	Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 10	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 11 at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Thursday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Str. Feiching Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON. The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, July 12 at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on July 13, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Anhui, Captain Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Saturday, July 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning, Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Hawai Maru Captain J. Kanao, will be despatched from on July 19, at ———Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the Customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, ————on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234, 4047.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIllwain, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday July 11. at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. J. Iked, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, July 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664 Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, July 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo tons 3,770 Captain Philip, will leave on Friday, July 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, July 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 13, at about 12 o'clock midinght. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, July 14 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking Capt. E. Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, July 17 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDwell, will leave on Wednesday, July 11, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Thursday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S. N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 12 at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, the July 14, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DALNY and TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung Wharf on July 15, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234, and 4047.

DAIREN & NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Foochow Capt. C. R. Mecham, will leave on Sunday, July 15, at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Captain Barkus will leave from the French Bund on Tusday, July 17, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. Daichi Maru, Capt. H. Ueda, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on July 21 at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents. 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Colombia"	July 21, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Aug. 18, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Sept. 15, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA.

S.S. "Venezuela"	July 28, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Aug. 25, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Sept. 22, 1917

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE, Special representative.
ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD., Agents.
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

			arr.	leave.
"HAWAII MARU"	(18,000 tons)	Capt. J. Kanao,	July 18,	19

(For Hongkong)

			arr.	leave.
"CHICAGO MARU" ..	(12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Saito,	Aug. 13,	14

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau.

			arr.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,610 tons)	Capt. K. Saito,	July 13	15

For Tsingtau and Tientsin.

"DAICHI MARU"	(1,201 tons)	Capt. T. Kamiashi,	July 19	21

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao.

			arr.	leave
"KEELUNG MARU" ..	(1,569 tons)	Capt. T. Kamiashi,	July 12,	13

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to India, South America, Australia, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. Nos. 4167, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
P&OBI	Apr. 16	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	43	McFeaters
P&OBI	Apr. 29	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	43	Delano
YTPDW	Apr. 13	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	360	4	55	Lewis
P&OBI	Apr. 14	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	248	4	38	Brown
BNB	Apr. 14	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	4	55	Partello

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

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For further information, sailing, etc., please apply to
G. M. JACKSON, General Agent Passenger Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
To San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

"KOREA MARU"	20,000 tons	July 20	
"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	July 30	
"TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	Aug. 13	

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T. N. ALEXANDER, *Agent*,
North China Insurance Co.'s Building,
Telephone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road).

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(AMERICAN REGISTRY).
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SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
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REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES
FOR HONGKONG
AUG. 26, NOV. 6, JAN. 17
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NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

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The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
*SUWA MARU	21,000	——	July 31
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	——	Aug. 5
*HITACHI MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 19

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and and Seattle, Wash.

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	July 21, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Aug. 6
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinobe,	Aug. 28, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	July 14
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	July 17
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	July 21
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	July 24
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	July 28

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	July 13

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	July 12
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	July 19

FOR JAPAN.

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	——	July 18
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	July 21

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

		Leave Hongkong.
NIKKO MARU	10,000	July 17, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	Aug. 14, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	Sept. 18, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

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SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, conects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated G ide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Office. and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN,

Tel. Add.: "Mantetsu." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1. and Lieber's.

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Philippines Governor Would Lead Division

(Continued from Page 1)

of the House of Representatives from the 13th, 16th and 20th Districts of the State of New York, this comparatively young man, an attorney, a native of Virginia brought up in the best traditions of Americanism, was proclaimed, upon his appointment by President Wilson, as a spoilsman of the worst type, one having utter disregard for Civil Service rules and laws who thought of nothing but the division of patronage among his henchmen, of whom it was said many would immediately follow him to the Philippines.

The condition of affairs found by Governor-General Harrison upon his arrival in the Philippines was such as to require action which enabled the bitterest of his accusers and traducers seemingly to support this version of the man's character. He found a country tremendously rich in agricultural possibilities but sharply on the decline in Governmental finances—a country which for five years had been living on its financial fat which it was reducing at the rate of from 2,000,000 to 7,000,000 per annum through excess expenditures over revenues, the total of the latter of which averaged but P.34,000,000 per annum.

He found, as had been found by his immediate predecessor in office, that a considerable part of the waste was due to excess salaries paid for certain classes of work, and immediately took up the question of reducing legislatively such expenditures at the first session of the Philippine Legislature, over which he presided, and which opened on October 16, 1913, just ten days after his arrival in the Philippines. His predecessor in office had undertaken the same program of salary reduction by means of a committee which had been appointed some three months before the appointment of Mr. Harrison to consider the reduction of salaries, the action of this committee having been suspended by the interim Governor-General because of the stated belief that it would not be courteous to permit this committee to continue its operations during the period elapsing from the date of the appointment of Mr. Harrison and his arrival in the Philippines.

Mr. Harrison found that the proposed legislative program which is now generally admitted to have been necessary not only lent support to the critics of his salary reduction policy but became the justification of absolute disloyalty to the Philippine Government, which these people through bitterness or otherwise distinguished from the American Government, and disloyalty to the Chief Executive as well. He pursued the policy which he set out for himself for again placing the Philippines on a self-supporting basis with the result that each year has seen a reduction in expenses, at times equalled by an increase in revenues, until the past two years have permitted the Government to be classed again as economically sound with a favorable balance in place of a deficit at the end of the year.

Charges had been made that not only in the Philippines but in the United States as well Mr. Harrison, in making changes in office, had benefitted his own party entirely; had favored persons brought from the United States by him in appointments to office; and had disregarded the rights of American office-holders here when he arrived.

One member of the Government close to the Governor-General, who is in a position to know and who quotes the civil service records as his authority for the statement, has gone on record as stating that of some twenty-seven changes in the higher personnel of the Government, that is bureau chiefs and assistant bureau chiefs appointed by the Governor-General, sixteen of the Americans promoted were Republicans, eight Democrats, and the politics of three were not known; that not more than four appointments to similar positions in the Philippine service had been made by the Governor-General from persons in the United States and not in the Government service of the Philippine Islands when he arrived; that all promotions of Americans were made by seniority; that the only political action taken by Mr. Harrison in the way of removal of any office-holder in the Philippines was the request for the resignation of a bureau chief who had acted for several years as Chairman of the Territorial Republican Committee in the Philippines.

Upon Mr. Harrison's arrival in Manila he found a most serious situation in the increasing antagonism between the Filipino population and American residents, an antagonism fostered by malcontents of both races and not bettered by the inability of the Philippine Commission, the higher house of the Philippine Legislature composed of a majority of Americans, and the lower house, composed entirely of Filipinos, to agree on legislative programs. This antagonism between the legislative bodies was due to the belief on the part of the Filipinos that they were not receiving the support to which they thought they were entitled in developing themselves for future independence or additional measures of self-government; that they were not given sufficient consideration in the expenditures of funds derived from taxation and, generally, that the American officers of the Government were antagonistic to Filipino ideals.

Mr. Harrison, through the reading of the President's message to the Filipino people upon the day of his arrival, took the first step toward winning the confidence of the Filipinos, which was strengthened by his own remarks of desire to aid them along the road to self-government and independence as rapidly as was compatible with the interests of the United States Government.

Since then every step taken has given to the Filipino people greater confidence in the intentions of the United States Government toward them and has strengthened the bonds of liking and trust before that time almost non-existent. The steps generally may be said to be the appointment of a majority of Filipinos on the former Philippine Commission, or higher house; the consultation by the higher house with members of the lower house in each step of the preparation of appropriation bills; the opportunity for advancement of Filipinos to the higher positions in the Government; and, finally, the passage of the so-called Jones Bill, granting additional powers of self-government and appointing a Filipino elective senate in place of the former appointive Commission.

By far the greatest aid to unison of the two peoples has been, however, the tact of the Governor-General in dealing with the Filipino people. How great this tact has been is evidenced by the fact that although for three years before his arrival in the Philippines there had been n general appropriation bill passed by reason of the failure of the two houses to agree thereon, yet with the same legislative organisation the appropriation bill for 1914 was enacted before January 15, and for 1915 and 1916 the general appropriation bills were enacted before January 1, something which even before the absolute split between the two houses had not been done for four years, and those who are in a position to know state that there has never been, since Mr. Harrison assumed office, any legislative bill traded by the upper house for securing the passage of legislation by the lower house, which is a record which will stand alone since the organisation of the first Philippine Assembly in 1907.

The strength and fearlessness of Mr. Harrison were shown most distinctly in his failure to recede from his position when practically the entire Filipino people demanded the pardon or stay of execution of a notorious criminal, and when the President of the United States intervened and, it is said, ordered the execution of the criminal stayed, with the result, it is said, that Mr. Harrison resigned and withdrew his resignation only when the action of the President had been withdrawn.

The very bitterness and unwarrantedness of the attacks on the Governor-General served to bring the first change in American sentiment about the middle of 1914, and his accessibility to those who desired to see him on business, his prompt decisions on important questions, and his undoubted desire to aid, and his actual aid, to business in the Islands served to overthrow the clique which had been loudest in denouncing the Chief Executive as un-American and who had made it popular to denounce him so in private.

Mr. Harrison's handling of the many serious situations which confronted the Government of the United States in the Philippines after the outbreak of the world's war in July, 1914, will win for him recognition by the historians of America's part as a neutral nation during the succeeding two and one-half years. At a time when German commercial vessels were fleeing to the refuge of the neutral harbors of the Philippine Islands, when German raiders were operating in the Pacific, when persons of many nationalities were seeking for personal gain in every way conceivable to violate the neutrality of the United States in the Philippines, when the Departments at Washington were apparently so overworked or unprepared that advice on important questions could not be received, Mr. Harrison handled each question as it arose on his own initiative and after a year of the most strenuous neutrality received a sweeping confirmation of all his acts from the Department in Washington authorised to pass thereon.

Those who have met Mr. Harrison, even casually, are unanimous in their high regard for his personality and charm of manner, while his official associates (he has never had a 'kitchen' cabinet) state that there can be no one more willing to acknowledge that he does not *per se* know all sides of every question; that there can be no one more ready to admit that he is wrong on a given proposition, provided facts can be shown, and that there is no one who is more tenacious of belief and prompt to act when once he has made up his mind as to what should be done. Among his secretaries, his ability to uncover and put his finger upon the concealed point in any proposition is proverbial.

In his local legislative program it is known that he is particularly pleased with three of his accomplished acts—the creation of the Philippine National Bank, which has had great success and is of tremendous benefit to the entire people of the Philippines; the purchase and operation of the Manila Railroad Company by the Philippine Government and the creation of the National Guard of the Philippine Islands.

Never before has there existed such harmony between the American and Filipino people and, of all the world, it may safely be said that no part has fared better during the great world's war than the Philippines. This condition of harmony may be attributed almost entirely to Mr. Harrison. The favorable economic condition has been aided and fostered by his good judgment and ceaseless efforts, both locally and with the Congress of the United States.

No matter what fame he may acquire if his wish comes true and he is permitted to go to the front as an officer of the United States Army, it is doubtful if future historians will ever place his record in battle before his record as Chief Executive of the Government of the Philippine Islands, where he will rank first by reason of his far-sightedness and strength, which have made America safe in the Philippines without the necessity of armed forces to subdue present, or prevent future, hostility in this time of world peril and war madness.

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NOTICE

During the absence from Shanghai of Mr. N. A. Viloudaki, Mr. C. P. Grant will be in charge of the Company's affairs.

VILOUDAKI & COMPANY,
10 Hankow Road.
14404 J.11.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from The Treasurer, Finance Department, 24b Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1917.

14188

Sam Joe & Co

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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PRICES VERY MODERATE
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

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All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0[00] — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916. and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. S.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2015	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1900	1020
2345	1112	635		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1956	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1950	1658	710
000	1125	650		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	200		1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
735	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1930
735	1130	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1570
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1043	1[illegible]
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1089	2235	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1317
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1554	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	0.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2017
1156	833	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1208	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1429
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1350	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16 R. S.	Express 10. R.			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
.	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1410	.
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2120	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	d. Lincheng a.	540	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	a. Tsochuang d.	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	5.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41	..	11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13	1.08
WUSIH dep.	10.20	..	12.21	13.43	15.52	19.11	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.32	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.11
TANYANG dep.	12.05	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	6.50
NANKING FERRY arr.	14.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW dep.	3[illegible]30	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep	8.06	Second	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	16.31	Day	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	*19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R.		Night Express R.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN dep.	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	2. 12.00		..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	6.21	Second Day	..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	13.00		..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20	..	..
NANKING dep.	..	7.00	7.50	11.15	14.20	16.55	23.00
CHINKIANG dep.	..	9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25	1.06
TANYANG dep.	..	9.57	10.50	13.40	16.58	19.19	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.22	14.52	17.3[illegible]	20.30	3.08
WUSIH dep.	7.31	12.22	13.40	15.58	18.31	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	8.48	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.[illegible]	..	7.02

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	18.20	19.10	19.55	22.10
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	20 22	22.37
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.56	18.45	20 30	22 44

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.25	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.10	21 30
KIANGWAN dep.	6.28	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.23	21 41
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.50	8.10	10. 40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.45	22.06

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10. 05	....	14.05	....	....	....
Jessfield dep.	....	8.01	9.16	10.26	....	14.25	....	....	....
Soccawei dep.	....	8.10	9.25	10.35	....	14.34	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.28	9.48	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Songkiang dep.	....	9.13	10.55	12.10	....	15.28	17.47	....	....
Kashai dep.	....	10.03	11.58	13.33	....	16.15	18 57	....	....
Kashing dep.	7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16	....	16 48	19.30	....	....
Yeh Zah dep.	8.08	11.14	13 20	15.15	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang An dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10	....	17 55	....	....	....
Hangchow dep.	10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47	....	18.54	....	....	....
Zah Kou arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.10	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Ex-press	Local
Zah Kou dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14 15	16.04
Hangchow dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14 40	16.38
Chang An dep.	....	....	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah dep.	....	....	....	8.52	10.40	....	12 30	15.57	18.56
Kashing dep.	....	....	7.25	9.40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.40
Kashai dep.	....	....	8.00	10.05	12.00	....	14 47	17.01	....
Songkiang dep.	....	....	9.18	10.57	13.03	....	16.13	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.25*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.32*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.56*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	....	17.22	18.32	....
Soccawei dep.	....	....	....	11.53	14.17	....	17.32	18 42	....
Jessfield dep.	....	....	....	12.01	14 26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15	Zah Kou.....	dep.	....	9.40	12.20	....	17.15	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.35	9.05	11.35	14.31	16.37	18.37	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Zah Kou.....	arr.	....	9.25	11.55	...	17.00	....	Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8 18	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 640.

China Sea.

Shanghai District.

Yangtsze River—South Channel Entrance.

Position of Wreck of S. S. "Shaohsing".

Wreck marking buoys to be established—Caution for night navigation.

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 484, Notice is hereby given that the position of the wreck of the S.S. "Shaohsing" has been verified and that from the wreck the Tungsha Lightvessel bears N. 42° W., magnetic, distant 2½ miles.

The wreck, which lies in the fairway of the South Channel Entrance to the Yangtsze River with her head pointing N.E. by N. ¾° N., is submerged with the exception of her masts and funnel.

Immediate steps are being taken to establish two Green wreck marking buoys each exhibiting an occulting white light every 8 seconds thus:—

Light	4 seconds.
Eclipse	4 seconds.

One of these buoys will be moored at a distance of 6½ cables N. 48° W., magnetic, from the wreck and the other will be moored at a distance of 6½ cables S. 48° E., magnetic, from the wreck. These buoys will be approximately in line with the southern extremity of the wreck.

When these buoys have been placed in position the Revenue Steamer, which has been acting as a temporary wreck marking vessel, will be withdrawn.

CAUTION: Vessels are urged not to navigate this locality at night time without a pilot.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

W. Ferd. Tyler,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 10th July, 1917.

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

AVIS

Le Jardin situé au No. 474 de l'Avenue Joffre (ex German Garten Club) est ouvert au Public.

A l'occasion de la fête Nationale Francaise du 14 Juillet, ce jardin sera spécialement décoré et illuminé.

Par ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.

French Municipal Council

NOTICE

The Garden, No. 474 Avenue Joffre (ex German Garden Club) is open to the Public.

On the 14th July, French National Day, the garden will be specially decorated and illuminated.

By order,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

14425

New Wooden Steamers

FOR SALE

Delivery in December, 1917.

Apply to

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,
96 Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. Central 380.

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE Directors are prepared to receive applications in Shanghai on or before 21st September, 1917, for 1,650 new shares, of £20 each at a premium of £15 per share (making in all £35 per share) of which £15 will be payable on Application and £20 on Allotment.

The new shares will rank for dividend from the 1st October, 1917, i.e., they will be entitled to one-quarter of the total (interim and final) dividend that may be paid in respect of the year 1917.

In allotting the shares, preference will be given to applications received from existing shareholders.

Forms of Application and full particulars as to the conditions of issue may be obtained at the Company's Head Office at Shanghai.

By Order of the Directors,
ARTHUR P. WOOD,
Secretary & Engineer-in-Chief.

Shanghai, July 6th, 1917.

14439

Burlington Hotel

(173 BUBBLING WELL ROAD),
SHANGHAI.

A FIRST-CLASS Hotel conveniently situated near Town but away from the noise, dust, etc.

Specially suitable for those who cannot get away for the Summer, but require a change and quiet nights amidst pleasant surroundings.

GOOD rooms, with Bathrooms attached, to let.

REASONABLE RATES.

Hotel's own Motor Car for hire at the usual charges.

14419

Japanese Consulate-General

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 11th instant, and until the 10th September next, the office hours of this Consulate-General will be from 8 o'clock a.m. till noon.

A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General.

Shanghai, July 9th, 1917.

14438

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

SUB-AGENCY

Mr. ALBERT EDWARD FENTON has this day been appointed Sub-Agent of the above Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LIMITED.
Agents,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Shanghai, 6th July, 1917.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

SUB-AGENCY

I have this day been appointed Sub-Agent of The Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and am prepared to accept approved Foreign and Native risks at current rates.

ALBERT EDWARD FENTON.

Shanghai, 6th July, 1917.

14402 J.14.

JUST ARRIVED

MEUX'S STOUT

In excellent condition

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

Tel. Central 2021

THE BUKIT TOH ALANG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 24th day of July, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 17th, to Tuesday, 24th July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 9th July, 1917.

14403 J.24.

Our Store

is the best in China. It is the cleanest Chinese store in Shanghai.

HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN AND BRITISH PROVISIONS, WINES AND SPIRITS.

Motor Delivery Services

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai
Tel. North 639

14319

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF MARY LATTIMORE, Deceased

Cause No. 587
Estate No. 220
(Testamentary)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mary Lattimore, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, on or before the 19th day of December, 1917, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of same in due course to said Executor.

C. M. MYERS,
9 Hankow Road,
Executor.

Dated June 19th, 1917.

14233

SHIGA & CO.
3262, SEWARD RD
TEL. 4746
Repaired

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR $4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
2a Jinkee Road.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

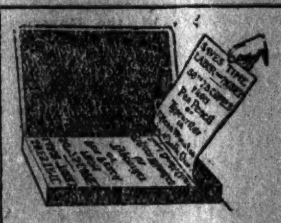
KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625



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Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps good in all climates. The pad is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or gelatine.

WILL MAKE 50 COPIES

WORKS WITH COPYING CARBON OR RIBBON

From $12.00 to $20.00 according to size

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

SMOKERS!!

Please note that we stock a large selection of REAL HAVANA, MANILA, DUTCH-HAVANA, DUTCH and SWISS CIGARS.

ALL of the BEST quality and at Shanghai's LOWEST prices.

ASK FOR OUR PRICE-LIST.

THE TIENTSIN TOBACCO CO.
19 Nanking Road.

ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

18721

"THE ALTAR FIRE"

OR

"THE STORY OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION"

By Putnam Weale

$1.25

EDWARD EVANS & SONS, LTD.
28 NANKING ROAD

STEAMERS FOR SALE

D/W Tonnage Capacity:—4,600 and 1,300, June; 1,800 June/July; 6,500, 3,200, 5,500 and 6,300, July; 1,400 July/Aug.; 5,700, 3,750, 800, 3,500 and 1,500, Aug.; 3,200 and 6,800, Aug./Sept.; 3,100 and 3,500, Sept./Oct.; 5,850, 5,000, 4,100, 1,500 and 6,000 Oct.; 2,500, 2,000, 1,500 and 2,050, Dec.; 1,900, Dec./Jan.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,
96 Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. 380.

Born 1915.
Still Existing.

WIDLER & CO. 太平公司 CHUNGKING

Widler & Company
Chungking, West China.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Yuen Woo Tai & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

Tel. No. North 3127.

C-217/218 Corner of Woosung and Quinsan Roads, Hongkew.

BAKERS, TOBACCONISTS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, PROVISION SUPPLIERS.

Order Books will be sent on application.

Prices moderate.

14158

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

FACING PARK

A large sitting room with Bedroom and Bath room attached, suitable for a married couple

Phone 1946

IN COMFORTABLE Villa, two large, cool rooms offered, with board. Verandahs, modern bathrooms. Good locality; moderate terms. Apply to Box 296, THE CHINA PRESS.

14407

FURNISHED ROOM to let in the Central Building, 18 Nanking Road (formerly Olivier Building). Immediate occupation; moderate rental.

14400 J.11.

TO LET. Well-furnished rooms with bathroom and balcony, suitable married couples or bachelors, with board. Moderate terms. 12A Quinsan Gardens.

14408 J.11.

BUSINESS OPORTUNITY

WANTED, by old-established firm, a gentleman, preferably with business knowledge, to invest Tls. 4,000 and give service to help extend working field. Good profits assured. Apply to Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS.

14390 J.11.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: House of five rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in the Northern district, near the American School. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.

14442 J.13.

TO LET, one large house at 162A Bubbling Well Road; tennis lawn, stable, electrical fittings, gas, also furniture, piano, etc. Apply Davies and Brooke, No. 10 The Bund.

14381 J.11.

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14350

SITUATIONS WANTED

FIRST-CLASS Milliner, British, with ten years' practical experience in London houses and five years in the East, is open for engagement. Apply to Box 298, THE CHINA PRESS.

14415 J.12.

YOUNG LADY, with no previous experience, but having fair knowledge of shorthand and typewriting, seeks position in an office. Salary immaterial. Apply to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.

14410 J.10.

YOUNG MAN, with eight years' experience in large firm (accounts, correspondence and selling), desires position in Shanghai from September. Good character and willing worker. Testimonial. Apply to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS.

14387 J.14.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.

14134

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH and French lessons given by University graduate, at reasonable rates. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.

14384 J.11.

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED, from August 1st, a small godown; must be light. State floor area and rental required to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS.

14401 J.15.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Competent well-connected Chinese, from 30 to 40 years old, who has Tls. 5,000, to act as Compradore of established wholesale business under American management. Good pay and prospects. Apply to Box 302, THE CHINA PRESS, for appointment.

14427

WANTED: A young foreigner as office assistant in a British firm. Must have a practical knowledge of double-entry bookkeeping and be well-recommended. Reply, stating nationality, age, qualifications and salary required, to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.

14429 J.12.

THE Nanking Foreign School desires normal graduate grade teacher, American system. Missionary salary. Address references to Secretary, Nanking Foreign School, Nanking.

14329

Exchange and Mart

TO SELL thoroughbred pointers, 2 months old; good pedigree. Apply to Box 305, THE CHINA PRESS.

14434 J.13.

FANCY VOILE, 40 inches wide, per yard 80 cents. Anton A. Heimsoth & Son, 49, Kiangse Road.

14433 J.14.

FOR SALE: Three thoroughbred English pointer puppies, six weeks old. Price Tls. 15.00 each. Apply to Box 306, THE CHINA PRESS.

14443 J.12.

MOTORCYCLE for sale, 3 h.p. Good make. Tls. 200. Apply to Box 299, THE CHINA PRESS.

14423 J.12.

FOR SALE: Studebaker, 7-seater car, nearly new, in perfect condition. Apply to Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS.

14428 J.15.

FOR SALE, two-cylinder, 12 h.p. boat motor, 16-inch propeller, magneto, Mex. $225. 16-inch reversible propeller and 10 ft. shaft $100. One chain hoist. 800 pounds American putty. Write T. M. Wilkinson & Co., Foochow, China.

14092

FOR SALE, one Henderson motorcycle with side-car. Been in use for three months; owner leaving Shanghai. Tls. 700. Apply to Box 288, THE CHINA PRESS.

14393 J.11.

FOR SALE, Humberette motorcar, two-seater, in first-class running order, 30 to 35 miles on a gallon of gasolene; trial given on appointment. Price reasonable. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.

14397 J.12.